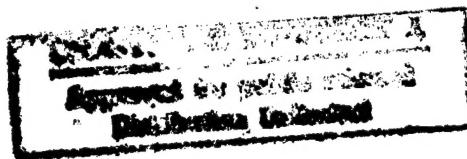


291109

JPRS 81603

23 August 1982



Korean Affairs Report

No. 236

19980916 099
660 91608661

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

8
113
A66

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

23 August 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 236

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' on Case of Control Data, UIM (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 5 Aug 82)	1
Japanese Mention Kim Tae-Chung Case, Book Issue (KCNA, 6 Aug 82)	4
'MINJU CHOSON' Criticizes Pusan Arson Trial (KCNA, 4 Aug 82)	5
Pusan Arson Prisoners Voice Motivation (KCNA, 6 Aug 82)	7
Meeting in FRG Denounces Chon Tu-Hwan (KCNA, 11 Aug 82)	8
'KCNA' Reports Liaison Committee's 20 July Statement (KCNA, 7 Aug 82)	9
'MINJU CHOSON' Recalls Repression of Journalist in S. Korea (KCNA, 10 Aug 82)	10
Foreign Parties Demand U.S. Withdrawal from South (KCNA, 10 Aug 82)	11
Solidarity Meetings Held in Foreign Countries (KCNA, 10 Aug 82)	13
Lao Group Supports Korean Reunification (KCNA, 10 Aug 82)	15
U.S. Lawyers Group Supports Korean Unification (KCNA, 9 Aug 82)	17
Foreigners Support Korean Reunification (KCNA, 9 Aug 82)	18

'KCNA' Cites Socialist Papers on Korean Reunification (KCNA, 6 Aug 82)	19
---	----

Briefs

Meeting Demands Kim Tae-Chung's Release	21
Meeting in Tokyo	21
Functions in Socialist Countries	22
Chon Accused of Corruption	22
Overseas Residents Criticize Chon 'Regime'	22
Paper on South's Economic Crisis	23
Military Training for Students	23
Paper Demands Chon Resignation	23
Anti-U.S. Leaflets in Pusan	24
Naval, Firing Exercises Scored	24

SOUTH KOREA

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

Editorial Urges Japanese Sincerity in Textbook Issue (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 6 Aug 82)	25
Editorial Urges Closer Study of Japan (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 5 Aug 82)	27
Daily Views Cheysson Visit, Seoul-Paris Ties (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 8 Aug 82)	29

Briefs

Acceptance of Japanese Envoy	31
Suzuki Decision on Textbook Issue	31
DJP Leader on Textbook Issue	31
Japan Seeks Solution of Controversy	32
Association Sends Letter to Suzuki	32
Renewal of Japanese Request Denied	33
Party Leader on U.S., Canada Visits	33
Mission on African Tour	33
Committee To Review Foreign Textbooks	34

Briefs

Former Lawmaker Sentenced for Adultery	35
Case of Japanese Encephalitis Reported	35

NORTH KOREA

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Pyongyang Launches Loyalty-Promotion Campaign (NODONG CHONGNYON; various dates)	36
Youth Party Loyalty	
Youth Comaraderie	

Support for Kim Dynasty	
Role of Youth	
Emulate Kim Hyok, Ch'a Kwang-su	
Samch'on Campaign	
Official Urges Loyalty, by Yi Ki-yong	
Spinning Worker's Vows, by Kim Nok-hwa	
Emphasizing Revolutionary Vows, by Chang Tuk-kwang	
Pride in Struggle of Youth, by Yi Chang-kil	
Work Like Young Communists, by Kim Yon-hwa	
Yun Ki-pok on Rural Living Standards (Yun Ki-pok; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 8 Aug 82)	81
N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN	
Koreans in Japan Protest Textbook Revision (KCNA, 5 Aug 82)	94
Chongnyon Criticizes Japanese History 'Forgery' (KCNA, 5 Aug 82)	95
N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS	
Foreign Solidarity Functions Mark Struggle Month (KCNA, 11 Aug 82)	96
Foreign Solidarity Meetings Mark Struggle Month (KCNA, 5 Aug 82)	98
Missions Abroad Mark Korean War Anniversary (KCNA, 9 Aug 82)	100
Benin Official's Article Praises Kim Il-song (KCNA, 7 Aug 82)	101
Kim Chong-il Called 'Staunch Fighter' (KCNA, 5 Aug 82)	104
Briefs	
Envoy to Niger Presents Credentials	105
Hwang Chang-Yop Meets JSP Delegation	105
Armistice Anniversary Messages Received	105
Ho Tam Receives Iranian Ambassador	106
Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Greeted	106
Hwang Chang-yop Meets Foreign Visitors	106
Message to Papua New Guinea Official	106
N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY	
'KCNA' Cites 'XINHUA' on CCP Plenary Session (KCNA, 7 Aug 82)	107

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ON CASE OF CONTROL DATA, UIM

SK060911 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 5 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August commentary: "A Tricky Riot To Stamp Out the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence"]

[Text] According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is bent on mean maneuvers to shift onto the Urban Industrial Mission responsibility for the closing of a U.S. computer company in Seoul and for the dismissal of the workers.

This is tangibly shown by puppets' commotion of holding rallies at business enterprises in various regions, including the Kuro industrial complex, in denunciation of the UIM for penetrating into business enterprises.

The puppet clique's riot of rejecting the UIM is being thoroughly committed under U.S. instigation and is following the U.S. scenario.

The closing of the computer company is the U.S. imperialists' retaliatory measure against the workers of the company who waging a sit-in demanding a wage hike and the reinstatement of their dismissed fellow workers, detained two U.S. executives.

The U.S. imperialists' measure is an intrigue to stamp out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence by taking reprisals and threatening the workers through the closedown of the company and the mass dismissal of workers.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring attributed the cause of the closing of the computer company to the penetration of the UIM and its agitation. This is nonsense. It is said that in conducting its activities, the UIM adopts the doctrines of opposing the rule, plunder, repression and exploitation of the foreign monopolies and comprador capitalists, representing the interests of the poor and realizing equality. No one can blame the UIM for sympathizing with the rights of poor workers for survival based on its doctrine.

The U.S. imperialists have colonialized South Korea, trampled underfoot the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty and imposed all kinds of miseries on the working masses, including the working class.

As for the U.S. computer company penetrating South Korea, the bosses of the company have forced inhumane labor upon workers, employing them dirt-cheap and imposing all kinds of national humiliation and maltreatment on them.

When the workers of the company, who could not endure this, formed an independent organization for struggle and waged a collective struggle demanding an increase in their wages by 50 percent at the beginning of this year, the company side, in collusion with the puppet clique, dismissed six key workers on charges of organizing the struggle. Enraged at this, the workers rose up in a vehement anti-U.S. sit-in, demanding the wage hike and the reinstatement of fired fellow workers at the beginning of last June. Soon after this sit-in, the company side committed the arrogant act of dismissing all the workers. It is no one but the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique sacrificing the nation in collusion with them who should be denounced.

The reason the U.S. imperialists are carrying on the commotion of rejecting the UIM by rallying the puppets is that the U.S. imperialists are fearful because the South Korean people set fire to the U.S. cultural center, burned the U.S. flag and raised their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. In particular, the U.S. imperialists are afraid that the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence ignited by the workers of the computer company are spreading to a broad spectrum of workers.

For this reason, the U.S. imperialists are trying to turn the anti-U.S. arrow pointed at them elsewhere by shifting the responsibility for the closure of the computer company and the dismissal of workers to the UIM. Also, the U.S. imperialists are trying to block the influence of the UIM which is growing among workers and make the labor movement thoroughly manipulated by the government. This is clearly exposed by the fact that the U.S. imperialists are reorganizing the company in collusion with the puppet Labor Affairs Ministry after closing down the company and dismissing all the workers.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will never be able to attain their aims. With the incident of the closure of the computer company perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean workers again have become clearly aware of the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as a colonial tyrant.

Those freely trampling underfoot the political rights and human rights of the people, ruling the South Korea as their colony, and perpetrating all kinds of atrocities including dismissing workers after closing down the plant are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean workers are closely watching the antipopular nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which sanguinarily oppressed the anti-U.S. struggle of the workers of the computer company in order to fawn on the U.S. imperialist masters, and perpetrated other mean acts including dismissal of the workers in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean workers will never tolerate the filthy conspiring and collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The dismissed workers of the computer company are continuously struggling against the unjust dismissal racket of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. A number of other workers are expressing solidarity with their struggle. This proves that the South Korean workers were not deceived by the appeasement maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and that they have not retreated from the road of anti-U.S. struggle for independence which they have chosen by themselves.

As long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule continues in South Korea, the working people, including the South Korean workers, cannot escape the misfortunes and pains they are suffering today.

Only when the South Korean workers put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by waging a nationwide anti-U.S. struggle for independence, overthrow the murderous fascist clique and build a new society in which the workers are the masters of plants, can they find the way for their survival.

CSO: 4108/213

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE MENTION KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE, BOOK ISSUE

SK061514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The "8 August Action Committee for the Rescue of Kim Tae-chung" on 3 August called a press conference at the hall of the members of the House of Councillors of Japan in Tokyo and made public an appeal in connection with the lapse of 9 years since Kim Tae-chung was kidnapped by the South Korean puppet clique in Tokyo.

The press conference was attended by Professor of Chuo University Narihiko Ito, representative of the sponsor organization, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata, and members of the House of Councillors Hideo Den who was representative of the Social Democratic Federation, Tokuma Utsunomiya and Ryokichi Minobe, and lawyer Hidenori Sasaki, Professor of Meiji University Shigeki Miyazaki, Director of the Organisational Department of the Japan headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification ("Hanmintong") Kim Un-taek and other personages of various circles.

The appeal was signed by 102 prominent figures of Japan including the Dietmen who attended the press conference and scholars, men of culture and law.

Declaring that without freedom to Kim Tae-chung and others, neither the establishment of political morality nor the restoration of democracy nor peace based on the independent and peaceful reunification of North and South can be guaranteed, the appeal strongly demanded that the Japanese Government open to public all about the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case and radically solve the kidnap case for his reinstatement.

The press conference was addressed by Narihiko Ito, Ichio Asukata, Hideo Den, Tokuma Utsunomiya and Ryokichi Minobe.

Referring to the unjustifiable revision of textbooks by the Japanese Government, they stated that this question and the Kim Tae-chung problem were unthinkable apart from the shady fusion between South Korea and Japan and expressed their resolution to struggle to the end for the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK041101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--The demand of penalties for those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan is a most heinous illegal criminal act and a malicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people who had strongly demanded a stop to the unjust trial and the release of those detained, declares MINJU CHOSON today.

A signed commentary of the paper says:

As for Mun Pu-sik, Kim Hyon-chang and 14 other students and personages of various circles, they are patriots who waged a righteous struggle for the dignity and sovereignty of the nation with the sole resolution to wage the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

Their struggle reflected the unanimous desire of the South Korean people to live in independence by putting an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. It was a laudable patriotic act worthy of praise by the nation. Therefore, it can never be a "crime."

As for the "establishment of a communist government" and "sympathy for communism" against which the fascist hangmen invoked the "national security law," they are a sheer fabrication.

The fascist outrages against those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" are a hideous criminal act which can be committed by no one but such despicable pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors as Chon Tu-hwan who stoops to any infamy in propping up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The military fascist clique entirely act upon the script of their U.S. imperialists master in high-handed suppression.

When the fire broke out, the U.S. imperialists took the South Korean puppets to task and instructed them to quickly arrest the "arsonists" and when the patriots who had taken part in the anti-U.S. struggle were arrested, they even gave a secret order to the puppets to punish them.

This proves that the U.S. imperialists are the back-stage manipulator of the brutal persecution of those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

In this persecution the Chon Tu-hwan clique are seeking the dirty aim of putting down the anti-U.S. sentiments daily growing in South Korea and winning greater favor of their U.S. imperialist master to maintain the tottering colonial rule and gratify their desire for long-term office.

But this is a foolish dream. With no suppression by the bayonet can the South Korean puppets arrest the righteous anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for independence.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must look straight at the current of the times and promptly withdraw the verdicts on those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, release all the political prisoners and step down from power at once. This is demanded by all the South Korean people.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PUSAN ARSON PRISONERS VOICE MOTIVATION

SK062243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--Persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, South Korea, stated in prison that their action was an expression of the South Korean people's indignation at and warning to the United States which is to blame for the slaughter of a large number of citizens in the Kwangju incident.

Their basic stand and view were manifested in an article titled "Our Action and Demand" carried in the 1 August issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of "Mindan"--lining Korean residents in Japan.

Referring to the anti-U.S. struggle of persons involved in the case, the article says that the foreign forces trampling underfoot the independence and dignity of the nation must be rejected and that the United States is precisely foreign forces.

The article goes on: A question cannot but be raised as to the existence of the U.S. troops in South Korea. The United States supported the present "military regime" which made its appearance after the mass slaughter of South Korean people, particularly Kwangju citizens, and invited and encouraged Chon Tu-hwan branded as a murderer by the people. In February this year the U.S. ambassador to South Korea insultingly called intellectuals and students calling for the democratisation of South Korea "rude fellows." And in August 1980, shortly after the Kwangju incident, the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea in his interview with Los Angeles TIMES said that the South Korean people are "like rats who will follow no matter who may become a leader." We believe that the United States deserves to be punished in the name of the nation for this behavior.

Our action was taken as the South Korean people raised the question "Is the United States our friend?" and an expression of the South Korean people's indignation at the United States which is to blame for the slaughter of a large number of citizens in the Kwangju incident, a warning demanding a change in the U.S. attitude toward South Korea and a manifestation of national indignation at a series of statements insulting South Korea, the South Korean people and the nation.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MEETING IN FRG DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN

SK110353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--An extraordinary meeting of "The Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminnyon"), an overseas Korean's organisation, was held in Frankfurt recently, according to a recent issue of MINJU HANGUK, a Koreans' paper published in West Germany.

It was attended by many overseas Korean personages from different regions including Nim Chang-yon, chairman of the Central Committee of "Hanminnyon," Pae Tong-ho, chairman of its Central Executive Committee, and Yun I-sang, its European regional chairman.

Addressing the meeting, Yun I-sang stressed the importance of the meeting, saying that it was convened to analyse and discuss the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle including the labor movement and student movement which were rapidly mounting in South Korea after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the financial scandal of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and so forth. After giving a detailed account of the internal and external situation surrounding South Korea, Pae Tong-ho declared that the chief criminal of the loan scandal that stirred the world was traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The South Korean puppet clique, he said, staged a drama involving a "cabinet reshuffle" to divert the people's eyes elsewhere from the loan scandal. But, "the popular sentiments forsook the Chon Tu-hwan regime long ago."

"Now the collapse of the Chon Tu-hwan military regime is a matter of time," he declared.

Saying that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," however, would not fall of its own accord, he stressed that the day would be hastened only when the overseas compatriots turn out in the struggle in keeping with the struggle of the South Korean people.

CSO: 4108/212

'KCNA' REPORTS LIAISON COMMITTEE'S 20 JULY STATEMENT

SK070401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement on 20 July in connection with the closing of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

Noting that the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is part of the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, national independence and progress, the statement says: The particularly grave situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula is, as a matter of fact, being further aggravated owing to the manoeuvres of the dictatorial "regime" to provoke a new nuclear war in this part of the world. The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea poses a constant threat to the preservation of peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world and obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea considers that the United Nations should take effective steps to prevent the U.S. imperialists from justifying their occupation of South Korea on an unjust pretext and force them to withdraw the U.S. troops. The United Nations should exert efforts to make the United States agree to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly. It is necessary to make the people further lift up their voices in all parts demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying South Korea under the UN flag.

The International Liaison Committee calls upon the progressive forces of the world to support the struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for the release of Kim Tae-chung and all other arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and for democracy.

It also calls upon the progressive forces of the world to extend active support to the cause of realising the reunification of Korea by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the proposal advanced by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The month of international solidarity should be an effective occasion in further strengthening the movement of solidarity in all countries with the Korean people in the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the democratisation of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' RECALLS REPRESSION OF JOURNALIST IN S. KOREA

SK101516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--In an article printed on the lapse of 2 years since the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique dismissed more than 400 journalists all at once, MINJU CHOSON today says that this was a political suppression aimed at placing the press under the control of the "government" and stepping up the fascistisation of socio-political life.

The author of the article says: Most of journalists whom the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique expelled en masse were those who exposed the reactionary nature of the military rule of the "Yusin" remnants and their brutal suppression of the people, called for the democratisation of South Korean society and the reunification of the country and rose in just struggle for freedom of the press. Their demand and activity were an exercise of their rights as journalists and were entirely just.

The article recalls that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan took a series of fascist steps, such as trumping up numerous fascist evil laws and setting up various organs for the control of the press to supervise and control the press organs and repress journalists and expelled a large number of conscientious journalists from press organs and arrested, tortured and murdered them indiscriminately. The article further says:

Owing to the stifling of the press by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the press, a mouthpiece of public opinion, is now deprived of its intrinsic function and reduced to a subsidized propaganda machine describing patriotism as treachery and treachery as patriotism and people cannot see and speak freely with their eyes and mouths.

The bayonet cannot break the pen of justice or put down the desires of the people for democracy and reunification.

The progressive men of the press including journalists and patriotic people of South Korea will not cease their struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy till their desires for democracy in society and national reunification have been realised.

In the raging flames of this struggle the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique will surely meet a severe judgment of history.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN PARTIES DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK100453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Political parties and public organizations of various countries issued statements during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, according to reports.

Twenty political parties and public organizations of Bangladesh including the Workers Party of Bangladesh, the United People's Party of Bangladesh, the Workers Federation of Bangladesh, the Revolutionary Students' Union of Bangladesh and the Peasants' Emancipation Society of Bangladesh in a joint statement note that the U.S. imperialists were aggravating the situation with a massive shipment of sophisticated destruction weapons into South Korea.

The statement demands that the U.S. troops present in South Korea withdraw from there at an early date, taking along all their aggression weapons including nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Twenty-five organizations of Ghana including the Ghana National Committee of Youth Organizations, the Ghana Command of African Youth, the Ghana Movement for Peace and Democracy and the Kotobabi Students Union of Ghana in a joint statement express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement demands that the United States accept the just proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Nineteen political parties and public organizations of Denmark including the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, the left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Communist Workers Party of Denmark, the Socialist Democratic Youth Union of Denmark and the Kindergarteners Union of Denmark say in a joint statement titled "U.S. Troops, Quit South Korea!": U.S. troops more than 40,000 strong are still present

and quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. We demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Trade Union of Nepal in a statement notes that only when the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule is terminated and the democratization of South Korean society is achieved, can the question of Korean reunification be settled in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The Nepalese Committee for Human Rights in a statement stresses that the U.S. imperialists are the very one jeopardizing peace and heightening tension in Korea, the chieftain of fascism stamping out human rights and democracy and the main hurdle in the way of the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOLIDARITY MEETINGS HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SK100431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were held in many countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. Meetings were held in Benin, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the state leaders of these countries placed on the platforms. The meetings were attended by functionaries of party and power bodies and public organizations and popular masses. Reports and speeches were made there.

A national meeting co-sponsored by the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the Benin National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea heard a report from Garba Roger, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the National Committee.

The reporter expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, saying that it is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. To put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is a basic guarantee for the reunification of Korea, said the reporter.

The meeting adopted a letter of solidarity to the Korean people.

A meeting held at the "Belgrade-82" youth voluntary labour corps in Belgrade under the co-sponsorship of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples and the Conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia was addressed by Aleksandar Bakocevic, chairman of the union and director of the TANJUG News Agency. He said that the Yugoslav people would, in the future, too, as in the past, join the democratic forces and nonaligned countries of the world in making an active contribution to the realization of the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song.

The meeting adopted a message of solidarity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Addressing a meeting held at the GDR-Korea Friendship Kripena agricultural cooperative, its managerial chairman bitterly denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

A meeting was also held at the air transport unit of the air force command under the Ministry of National Defence of the GDR.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of the meetings held in Guyana and Austria.

A meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in the seat of the second province under the co-sponsorship of the Second Provincial Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and the Second Provincial Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification of Guyana was addressed by a member of the Central Executive Committee of the party who is director of a department of the Ministry of Higher Education. He said that the foreign troops, the basic obstruction to Korean reunification, must withdraw from South Korea at once and must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

Addressing a mass meeting held in Vienna, M. Graber, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, noted that the Austrian communists and peace-loving people strongly demand the United States to immediately withdraw its aggression troops from South Korea.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LAO GROUP SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK102222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--Positive support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and strong demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea were voiced in many countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

An appeal of the Central Committee of the Malian Red Cross Society branded the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops as an act of aggression violating the publicly recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity, respect of sovereignty and non-interference in others internal affairs, a violation of the Korean armistice agreement and a flagrant violation of the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Korean question.

A statement of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo demanded the United Nations to exercise its influence to force the United States to withdraw its troops and destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date. The statement fully supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chairman of the Chiclayo branch of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship in a talk expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A statement of the Surinam group for the study of the chuche idea stressed that the U.S. imperialists must accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, recognize the right of the Korean people to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and discontinue all their interferences in the internal affairs of Korea.

A statement of the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification demanded the U.S. imperialist aggressors to immediately give up the arms buildup in South Korea and unconditionally and promptly withdraw their troops from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly session.

A statement of the Japanese Artists Council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea vehemently denounced the criminal new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Meanwhile, 18 cultural organizations in Kanagawa, Japan, including the Kanagawa Prefectural Artists Society issued statements in support of the Korean reunification.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. LAWYERS GROUP SUPPORTS KOREAN UNIFICATION

SK090427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in New York on 21 July under the sponsorship of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea, according to a report. The meeting was attended by Stanley Faulkner, chairman of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea, and U.S. lawyers.

Stanley Faulkner made a report at the meeting. He said that U.S. troops more than 40,000 strong and U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea are aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. He introduced proposals put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He stressed that in order to remove the danger of war in Korea not only the American people but the world people should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

His report was followed by speeches.

An appeal to all countries of the world was adopted at the meeting. After citing materials about the nuclear weapons and other massive destruction weapons shipped into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the appeal says:

We urge all the peaceloving countries of the world to demand:

That the U.S. troops more than 40,000 strong be withdrawn from South Korea;

That all nuclear weapons be taken out of South Korea;

That the military and economic aid to South Korea be totally stopped;

That the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved through great national unity; and

That the United Nations resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops present in South Korea under the UN flag be implemented at once.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGNERS SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK091519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--Many countries expressed full support to the Korean people in their just cause of national reunification during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

S. Ral, former member of the National Panchayat of Nepal, stressed in a statement under the title "Withdrawal of U.S. Troops is a Precondition for Korean Reunification" that the Nepalese people actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great President Kim Il-song and always stand on the side of the Korean people who are struggling for the reunification of the country. He strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of Afghanistan in a statement expressed full support once again to the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly for easing tension and preserving a lasting peace in the Korean peninsula and to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Luizi Cabali Eri, member of the National Secretariat of the Italian Association of Democratic Jurists and chairman of the Rome Partisans Union, said in his talk that the barrier artificially dividing Korea should be pulled down and hoped for an early establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. He expressed his determination to actively struggle for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Pakistan Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity stressed in its statement: We demand that the United States withdraw its troops and all destructive weapons without delay from South Korea and promptly respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Pakistan Kisan Committee and the Lahore District, Pakistan, Lawyers Association respectively made public statements denouncing the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their new war provocation manoeuvres and expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES SOCIALIST PAPERS ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK060407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries published articles denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupation of South Korea and expressing support to the fighting cause of the Korean people for national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

An article of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA 28 July under the title "Increasing Support" says: A new war may be kindled any moment in Korea by 40,000 U.S. troops present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army. The continued increase of military potentials of the United States and South Korea is heightening the tension in the Far East.

Therefore, the month of solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for the reunification of the country is marked off every year in all continents of the world, it notes, and continues: This year the month of solidarity was observed on an especially wide scale.

During this month the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the progressive public of the world expressed in loud voice firm support to the legitimate desire of the Korean people to reunify the country after forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea.

The anti-popular policy of the Seoul "regime" was resolutely denounced.

The 21 July issue of the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT carried an article under the title "The Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle. Korea Will Be Reunified Into One."

Pointing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to perpetuate the division and their new war provocation manoeuvres, it says: The socialist countries express full support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country.

The month of anti-U.S. joint struggle is one more manifestation of such support and solidarity. Korea will certainly be reunified.

In an article titled "Unpardonable Anachronism" the 18 July issue of the Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA denounced the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea. The reinforced concrete wall built along the military demarcation line is an expression of intolerable political anachronism, it noted.

This paper 22 July said in an article captioned "Only Way of Solution" that Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the most reasonable proposals to realize the reunification of the country.

The Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian public will never allow the artificial division of Korea. The Bulgarian People's Republic once again expresses support to the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference.

The Mongolian paper KHEDELMER 24 July carried an article under the heading "We Stand on the Side of the Korean People During the Month of Support to the Korean People's Struggle."

CSO: 4108/212

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEETING DEMANDS KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--An international meeting on the problem of human rights in South Korea was held recently in Paris under the joint sponsorship of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminnyon"), an organisation of overseas Koreans, and the International Federation of Human Rights, according to a recent issue of MINJU HANGUK, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany. The meeting was attended by Yim Chang-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of "Hanminnyon," and its members and personnel of the International Federation of Human Rights, over 50 in all. The meeting exposed and condemned the Chon Tu-hwan groups fascist suppression of Kim Tae-chung and many other democratic figures and patriotic people of South Korea and adopted a resolution. The resolution stresses that the first and foremost national interest is the restoration of national unification and independence, respect for human rights and the recognition of political forces out of power, etc. It demands an immediate end to tortures and all inhumane acts in South Korea and the release of Kim Tae-chung and his colleagues and all other political prisoners. [Text] [SK050411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Aug 82]

MEETING IN TOKYO--Tokyo, 8 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting demanding an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung was held in Tokyo on 6 August. The meeting, attended by a large crowd of Japanese people of all walks of life, was addressed by University Professors Haruki Wata and Tomihisa Shimizu and other personages. The speakers resolutely demanded the Japanese Government to strive for an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean democrats and Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea. They in unison sternly denounced the fascist brutality of the South Korean puppet clique against those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and strongly demanded their immediate release. A resolution demanding an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea and Japan was adopted at the meeting. On 7 August, members of the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee" and other organisations swarmed to the South Korean puppet embassy in Japan and strongly protested against the brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist puppet regime. [Text] [SK100358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 10 Aug 82]

FUNCTIONS IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--Functions were held in socialist countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. A meeting was held at the Galati shipyard under the sponsorship of the Galati Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, at the communication unit in Bucharest under the sponsorship of the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, at the shoe-making factory in Lukkenwalde County, Potsdam Province, the German Democratic Republic, under the sponsorship of the Potsdam Provincial Committee of the Free German Trade Unions and at the youth training course in Novi-Sonch Province under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. A photo exhibition opened in the Blechlavak International Books Club, Poland, at which a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was set up and a campfire gathering took place at the youth and children's camping center in Blechlavak Province. Speeches were made at the functions. The speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists for turning South Korea into their colony and manoeuvring to provoke a war. They demanded a prompt withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. Stressing that the reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the new proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

[Text] [SK061505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CHON ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents published in the United States, carried an article titled "Let Us Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan, the Principal Offender in the Loan Scandal." The article says: Ever since Chon Tu-hwan came to reside there, "Chongwadae" has become the general headquarters producing the biggest corruption and irregularities. A rumour that the recent loan scandal was not an individual action of Chang Yong-cha and her husband but that its principal offenders are Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha is not a groundless one, but a truth. We must probe to the bottom on the basis of all objective materials and information the power-backed corruption, the principal offender of which is Chon Tu-hwan, and bring justice to him and his caboodle by the people. The loan scandal which was brought to light this time is only a small part of the illicit money-hoarding by Chon Tu-hwan. This ringleader of corruption must be overthrown. Unless the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" is removed, the situation cannot be brought under control. [Text] [SK060929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 6 Aug 82]

OVERSEAS RESIDENTS CRITICIZE CHON 'REGIME'--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The International Office of the Liaison of Overseas Koreans for National Unification, an organisation of Koreans abroad, recently made public a statement on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement, according to SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States. The statement notes that the three principles of national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--are a pledge which not only the authorities of the North and the South but also the entire 50 million people must not break. National unification can not be realised if any of these principles is ignored. Saying that recently the United States

and Chon Tu-hwan "regime" deployed nuclear warheads and decided to deploy "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons in South Korea, the statement notes that such war preparations are a violation of the spirit of the 4 July North-South joint statement. The statement stresses: Meeting the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement, we strongly call for the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops. We declare once again that we will continue to struggle for the future of the nation, upholding the three principles of national reunification. [Text] [SK070830] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 7 Aug 82]

PAPER ON SOUTH'S ECONOMIC CRISIS--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The July issue of the Japanese magazine GENDAINO ME reported about the serious economic crisis of the South Korean puppets. Noting that continued bankruptcy has led "the South Korean economy to a grave situation," the magazine says that "despite the drop of money rates five times after November last year the business is dull in South Korea, connected with the depression of the world's capitalist economy." The South Korean economic crisis is related with the stagnation of the U.S. economy, it remarks, and says: "As the Reagan regime, the biggest support of the Chon Tu-hwan system, is in a difficult situation in face of the economic crisis and the rising tide of the anti-nuclear movement, it is difficult for the system to find a way out." [Text] [SK070823] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 7 Aug 82]

MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique dragged out students of Cheju University into "a drill of the student homeland defence corps" and forced military training upon them and on 3 August they made the students fall down in groups from food poison by supplying spoiled food to them, according to a report. To bar the anti-U.S., anti-"government" action of the students, the fascist clique takes them to puppet army units in other local areas, too, in their summer vacation to force upon them "training in barracks." [Text] [SK071522] Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Aug 82]

PAPER DEMANDS CHON RESIGNATION--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents published in Canada, carried an editorial titled "Chon Tu-hwan 'Regime,' Resign." Noting that through an open statement the South Korean religionists demanded the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," it says: Reasons are many. In a word, it is because the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has become a target of the people's hatred. Referring to the reason why the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" is hated by the people, it says: It is because it illegally usurped the "power" and is subservient to foreign forces and cruel to the people. The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is detested by the people also because it is engrossed in corruption to line its pocket, as can be seen in the loan scandal, by using the economic bankruptcy caused by its irregularities. It stresses: A Japanese paper reported that "Chon Tu-hwan spends his time, drinking wine with Kisaeng girls in the night and playing with golf and tennis in the daytime." Is this proper daily routine of a ruler? The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" must resign at an early date. [Text] [SK101523] Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 10 Aug 82]

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS IN PUSAN--Countless anti-U.S. leaflets have recently been scattered in Pusan. A leaflet published in the name of the Association of Independence and Democracy reads: We want an independent Korea without foreign forces. The United States should withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay. We urge rectification of U.S. Korea policy. Chon Tu-hwan must step down from power immediately. Release Kim Tae-chung. [Text] [SK091256 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82]

NAVAL, FIRING EXERCISES SCORED--The Chon Tu-hwan ring is waging naval exercises, including firing exercises, in the east, west and south seas. The Chon Tu-hwan ring waged naval exercises on the south sea, 27 miles southeast of Koje-do, from 0800 on 7 August to midnight on 8 August. It will stage firing exercises on the west sea from 11 to 13 August and from 1000 to 1800 tomorrow. By day and by night from 9 to 26 August, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will wage naval exercises in coastal areas linking Mukho harbor to Ulnung-do on the east sea and Koje-do on the south sea. Such vast military exercises at sea are part of the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are further heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula by waging provocative military drills every day on the ground, in the air and at sea in line with an arms buildup. [Text] [SK091244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82]

CSO: 4180/212

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EDITORIAL URGES JAPANESE SINCERITY IN TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK060205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Prompt Correction Required"]

[Text] Breaking a long reticence, the Korean Government at last made its voice heard officially to demand correction of distorted historical facts in Japanese school textbooks--those related to its aggressive past. Seoul handed Tokyo an aidememoire Tuesday, demanding "swift and concrete measures" to rectify the twisted portions.

The Seoul government had restrained itself, expecting Japan to take a spontaneous and conscientious step on the controversy. But the popular anger at the distortion--still there remain too many eyewitnesses to allow the Japanese attempt to justify their colonial policies--has been getting fierce. What additionally fueled the Koreans' indignation were remarks made by Japanese officials that criticism against the revised textbooks was "an interference in our domestic affairs." This was indicative of a revival of the Japanese militancy and dogmatism in the eyes of those who suffered from Japanese atrocities.

The Tokyo government has kept saying that it would continue its efforts to seek the understanding of Korea on the matter. As the public protest against the distortion intensified in Korea, echoed by outcries also from communist China and other Asian countries, Tokyo has reiterated its readiness to listen to the protest in "a humble manner."

Japan may intend to put off any concrete action and then offer an excuse that time has already run out. What matters is the sincerity on the part of the Japanese. It is said that Japan still has a month left to rectify its mistakes.

Here we cannot but remain skeptical about their real intention. Japanese have not hesitated to admit their errors of the past as Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday: "Japan, repenting on the mistakes of the past, is determined to promote goodwill and friendly ties with neighboring countries..." If their intention is genuine, the option is clear--to undo the twisted descriptions. Otherwise, everyone would suspect their motive.

The distortion attempt cannot be but viewed as aiming at justifying Japan's past colonial expansionism: Maybe a lingering echo of their clamor for creating a greater East Asian coprosperity sphere--a euphemism of its aggressive design. It is natural for the very victims of such aggressive intrigues to guard against the revival of such sinister scheme. Since the misrepresentation of historical facts might be exploited to further the bad old tendency the issue can never be a matter of Japan's domestic concern.

Our protest is far from emotionally motivated. Japanese have no right to slur and defame its neighboring peoples. This is all the more so at a time when Japan is being suspected, more or less, of edging toward resurrecting militarism.

The Japanese Government must promptly straighten out the perverted descriptions so that Japan can be looked upon by their neighbors as a trustful and bona fide friend and partner. It would be especially so when the era of an Asian-Pacific community is about to emerge through the promotion of goodwill and understanding among neighbors.

CSO: 4120/366

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EDITORIAL URGES CLOSER STUDY OF JAPAN

SK061125 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Urge Japan's Determination--Japan Should Correct Its Historical Distortion for the Sake of Korea-Japan Friendship"]

[Text] After having kept silent on the question of Japanese distortions of historical facts concerning Korea in spite of surging public opinion demanding the correction of the distortions, the government has finally strongly demanded that Japan take prompt and tangible measures to rectify its mistakes. Though this action seems to have been adopted belatedly, it is only natural for the government to have taken such an action.

The people have wanted the government to cope progressively and strongly with the Japanese distortion of historical facts. The government's strong reaction, which reflects the people's demand, is a very proper step. Now that the government is on the right track in its attitude toward Japan, we urge it to make utmost efforts to push ahead with its decision until Japan rectifies its historical distortions. Along with this, we hope that the government will demonstrate a more resolute manner in dealing with all the problems regarding Japan, including the textbook issue. By showing a progressive attitude, leading public opinion instead of a passive attitude depending upon public opinion, the government could make the people confident of its leadership. To do so, the government, first of all, should not shake or retreat from its step toward the Japanese correction of the distortion of historical facts.

Our confidence and pride in our nation can never forgive Japan's downright insult to the spirit of the 1 March movement, which is our spiritual basis and the ideological foundation of our country. We should take this opportunity to frustrate the Japanese interpretation of history, which they base on their colonial view. Also, we should not discuss the economic cooperation issue before the textbook issue is satisfactorily resolved. If we did, the people might think that the government was trying to resolve the economic cooperation issue at the cost of compromising with Japan on our great national principle. If we compromise on this great principle with Japan, we will be forced to yield on our other positions. This is confirmed by the history of Korea-Japan relations.

The textbook issue is an important one awakening us to a sense of where we stand. When we cope with this issue in firm unity, we can turn the misfortune of the case into a blessing.

We also urge the Japanese Government to rectify its distortion of historical facts at an earlier date in response to our strong demand, without hesitating. We believe that Japanese determination to correct the distorted historical facts will serve as solution to the pending issue and, furthermore, will contribute to the consolidation of Korea-Japan friendship.

If Japan does not rectify its mistakes and, as a result, loses the last possible chance, it will suffer heavy damage. We do not think that Japan will commit such a folly. An affirmative Japanese reply to our demand will help us improve the bad relations with Japan and its image. From this, Korea-Japan relations will be consolidated, like fair weather coming after rain. By promoting mutual understanding, we should prevent in advance every problem raised between the states from being aggravated. This notwithstanding, the concerned government organs and other civil organs did nothing before Japan distorted historical facts concerning Korea. This is deplorable. To say nothing of the lukewarm attitude of the government and the National Assembly, we cannot but question what the Korea-Japan Parliamentary League, which has frequently been in contact with the Japanese side for the promotion of Korea-Japan friendship, has done so far.

In connection with the textbook case, we should prepare for studying Japan in a systematic and comprehensive manner. To this end, we think that the government should institute a government-run organ, such as a Japanese affairs research center. Though some institutions are undertaking studies on Japan, their status is merely titular in view of the record of their performance.

Though the pre-war generation seems to be well versed in Japan, the reality is different from what we think. Moreover, the post-war generation having little knowledge of Japan commands an overwhelming majority of our population. In consideration of this point, the government and academic circles should concentrate their efforts on studying Japan in a systematic way.

CSO: 4108/211

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS CHEYSSON VISIT, SEOUL-PARIS TIES

SK080231 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Expanding Seoul-Paris Ties"]

[Text] The 3-day visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson turned out to be much more than an exchange of amenities. Both the French and the Korean Governments made themselves better understood by the other side. They opened up fresh possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation and exchange in diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

The most tangible fruit of Minister Cheysson's mission here was the agreement for French President Francois Mitterrand to make an official visit to Seoul. Since we set great store on summit-level diplomacy we consider such a visit highly significant and necessary.

The forthcoming visit of President Mitterrand sometime next year will be the first visit here of a French chief executive. It will lend a powerful impetus to the burgeoning relationships between the Republic of Korea and France in the 1980's.

Although Minister Cheysson remained noncommittal on the [policy] toward South Korea, a realistic grasp of the Korean situation was noticeable in a number of statements. He said the French Government would make no political decision that would hamper security and stability on this peninsula.

To any objective observer of the Korean scene it must be clear that for a Western power to normalize relations with Pyongyang while no communist bloc country does the same with Seoul will be unfair and tip the precarious balance in favor of North Korea. That would certainly undermine the security and stability France seeks to uphold.

Cheysson was very convincing and reassuring when he said that friends of Korea, particularly those who participated in the Korean war like France, have a direct responsibility for guaranteeing security on the Korean peninsula. He also showed full appreciation of the rights of Koreans to preserve peace for all peoples of the world as well as for the Korean people.

As a leading member of the European Community and as the ruling Socialist Party, France is in a position to exercise much influence on the future of Seoul's station in the world community and especially its relations with communist and western socialist governments. Keeping the political status quo in this peninsula unchanged and helping resume the suspended inter-Korean dialogue will be in the best interest of peace and security we desire together.

The Korean-French foreign ministers' talks discussed a wide range of economic cooperation including the transfer of advanced French technology. A communication satellite, airbuses, electric railway system and an LNG terminal have been proposed for sale and contract for work. Accord on these issues will have to be reached in the months to come through technical bargaining.

It was encouraging that France offered to aid Seoul in broadening ties with EEC members. It fits in with our effort to diversify our political and trade relations. There are much more in which our two countries can join hands and work for each other.

CSO: 4120/366

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE ENVOY--The government appears willing to accept a Japanese envoy if the Japanese side dispatches a ministerial-level special envoy to express views sufficient to correct distorted Japanese textbooks. Political reporter (Yun Tok-su) has more detailed news: If, in connection with the distortion of the Japanese textbooks concerning Korea, the Japanese side should dispatch to the ROK a cabinet member rather than a working-level official of the ministries concerned, in order to express detailed views sufficient for a prompt correction, the government seems willing to accept such an envoy. In connection with today's Japanese press reports that the Japanese side has repeatedly suggested the dispatch of a high-ranking cabinet-level special envoy to the ROK Government, which has refused to accept a working-level official to discuss correction of distorted textbooks, one Foreign Ministry official says today that the government has not yet been officially informed of such a Japanese request through diplomatic channels. However, he says that if the Japanese side dispatches a special envoy to express detailed and sincere views on corrections in full consideration of the Korean people's growing sentiment, the government has no special reason to reject such an envoy. [Text]
[SK071406 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 7 Aug 82]

SUZUKI DECISION ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE--Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki has reportedly decided to politically resolve the issue of correcting distortions in history textbooks, which has escalated into a diplomatic issue, at an early date. This will probably be done by correcting the wrongly recorded portions, thus accepting Korean and communist Chinese demands. According to today's ASAHI SHIMBUN, Prime Minister Suzuki has delivered his intention to the office concerned, the Education Ministry. He is also reportedly going to try to persuade those in the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] who are opposed to a revision early this week. ASAHI SHIMBUN also says that Prime Minister Suzuki is concerned that a diplomatic fiasco such as his visit to Beijing and a settlement of the Korea-Japan economic talks scheduled in September would have an effect on his reelection as LDP president in November. However, Prime Minister Suzuki faces strong opposition from working level officials at the Education Ministry. [Text]
[SK081115 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 8 Aug 82]

DJP LEADER ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE--The representative of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Yi Chae-hyong, commenting on textbook distortions by the Japanese Government, said on 10 August that "it was an irrevocable

blunder that, at the time of the normalization of the relations between the ROK and Japan in 1965, the old regime was only interested in the amount of economic cooperation but did not make any efforts to obtain an official document for an apology from the Japanese." Comparing the normalization of ROK-Japan relations to Red China-Japan relations, Yi expressed regret and went on to say: "However, I am certain that the present government will take care of the pending issue." On the question of participation in the general meeting of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union to be held in Tokyo in September, disclosing his troubled mind, Yi said: "I am preparing for the meeting. At the present, the question of attending the meeting poses a problem." Meanwhile, the chairman of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union, Yasui, as if he sensed the moves of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union, called DJP representative Yi earlier in the morning. According to a personage concerned, however, he failed to talk with Yi because of a bad connection. [Text] [SK110744 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 2]

JAPAN SEEKS SOLUTION OF CONTROVERSY--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government, shocked by the formal protest lodged by the Korean Government Tuesday over the distortion of historical facts, is positively seeking a political settlement of the controversy. The initial official comment came from Isao Suzuki, director general in charge of primary and middle school education at the Ministry of Education, Tuesday evening when he told a hurriedly called news conference he was shocked by the Korean protest and that appropriate measures will be taken after the contents of the protest have been studied. It was learned that the Japanese Government is studying the possibility of solving the international dispute by issuing a statement either by the government or by Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshio Sakurauchi. A Foreign Ministry source said his ministry, believing that the current textbook controversy could not be solved fundamentally without the correction of historical facts in question, will exert steady efforts so that the government will come forward with concrete corrective measures. He pointed out that the Japanese Government is expected to undergo internal upheaval because the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Ministry of Education have not changed their stand to oppose the correction. Minister of Education Heiji Ogawa told the House of Councilors shortly before the Korean protest was delivered to Japan, that "China will not be adamant in demanding the correction if it understands the true motive of Japan." This is an indication that Japan has no plan to rewrite the distorted facts. [Text] [SK050040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Aug 82 p 1]

ASSOCIATION SENDS LETTER TO SUZUKI--Members of an association for consoling the souls of compatriots killed in foreign countries yesterday sent letters to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Minister of Education Heiji Ogawa, urging them to correct the controversial distortion of historic facts in Japanese textbooks. In the letter sent through the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, the association members said that Japanese imperialists published a decree for drafting population in March 1937 and forcibly mobilized a total of 705,875 Korean people--651,399 from Japan, 41,113 from Sakhalin and the remaining 13,362 from South Pacific--between 1937 and 1945 when they were defeated in the World War II. Pointing out that 15.65 percent of Korean people aged over 47 are living witnesses of Japan's modern history, they demanded in the letters that the recent remarks by an official of Japanese Education Ministry should be corrected. The Japanese official said to the effect that the mobilization of Korean people

made before 1944 was not tantamount to illegal requisition or draft because Korean people had Japanese citizenship at that time. The association also disclosed that Japanese Army recruited a total of 17,664 young Korean people under the so-called voluntary conscription system which went into effect in February 1938 while 23,681 Korean students were forced to join Japanese military personnel between 1938 and 1943. Worse yet, many Korean women were forcibly mobilized to serve as prostitutes for Japanese soldiers during the war, the association said. [Text] [SK060148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 8]

RENEWAL OF JAPANESE REQUEST DENIED--Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--A senior Foreign Ministry official Saturday denied Japanese press reports that the Japanese Government renewed its request to send a team of Japanese Foreign and Education Ministry officials to South Korea to clarify the "distortion" of Korea-related facts in revised editions of Japanese high school textbooks. The official said that it would be "meaningless" at this stage to undertake any diplomatic contacts with Japan until Japan adopts an attitude more conducive to the correction of the errors. The Japanese Government requested Thursday that Seoul admit a team of Japanese officials to clarify the controversial passages in the textbooks. [Text] [SK071036 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 7 Aug 82]

PARTY LEADER ON U.S., CANADA VISITS--Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday Canada had showed a willingness to attend a regular Pacific summit as proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan. Talking to reporters upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport from his 20-day visit to the United States and Canada, Yi said that President Chon's proposal came to Canadians as a timely overture. Evaluating the results of his visit to the United States and Canada, he also said that he received an impression that both the U.S. Government and the American people are very friendly to Korea as a result of President Chon's U.S. visit last year. He said he had very useful exchanges of opinions with U.S. Government officials and congressional leaders amid a very amicable atmosphere. Touching on a symposium on security held at Georgetown University, he said that when he emphasized the importance of the U.S. military presence in northeast Asia, he drew a very good response from U.S. military personnel. [Text] [SK080219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 82 p 1]

MISSION ON AFRICAN TOUR--Seoul, 10 Aug (YONHAP)--A seven-member delegation of the South Korean economic mission which will accompany President Chon Tu-hwan on his official visits to four African countries and Canada left here Monday night for Zaire. The mission includes President of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chong Su-chang, Chairman of the Korean Traders Association Sin Pyong-hyon, Vice Chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries No In-hwan and President of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses Yu Ki-chung. While in Zaire, the Korean business leaders will discuss ways of promoting two-way trade between Korea and Zaire. After their visit to Zaire, they will fly to Kenya to join the presidential entourage in Nairobi, the first leg of the president's tour slated for later this month. Chon will also visit Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal. [Text] [SK100053 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT 10 Aug 82]

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW FOREIGN TEXTBOOKS--Seoul, 6 Aug (YONHAP)--Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said Thursday that the government will systematically collect and study foreign books to correct any errors regarding Korea found in them. In testimony before the National Assembly Education-Information Committee, he said the Committee for the Correction of Distorted History on Korea will be in charge of the project. The committee session was convened to address the current textbook controversy between Seoul and Tokyo over distorted accounts in Japanese high school textbooks of past Korean-Japanese relations. Yi said the review of foreign books has so far been divided into several categories by pertinent ministries. He added that the committee will also promote cooperation with other governments, including the exchange of materials. The minister testified that so far in 1982, his ministry has had seven books from three countries corrected because of their distorted contents, and four other countries have been requested to amend the contents of eight others.

[Text] [SK060347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/366

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

FORMER LAWMAKER SENTENCED FOR ADULTERY--Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--The Seoul district criminal court Saturday sentenced former opposition lawmaker Han Yong-su, 47, and Mrs Pak In-suk, 34, a housewife, to 1 year in prison on charges of adultery. The two were indicted 29 June on the adultery charge, which is punishable by a maximum of 2 years in prison in South Korea. In an unusual move, the court recommended that Han appeal its decision, noting that Han's indictment led to his voluntary resignation as a National Assembly member. An attorney said the case will be appealed to a higher court. [Text] [SK070254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 7 Aug 82]

CASE OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS REPORTED--This year's first case of authentic Japanese encephalitis was reported in the southern coastal island of Wando in Cholla Namdo Province. The National Institute of Health (NIH) confirmed that the disease of a 16-year-old island boy is Japanese encephalitis, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs announced yesterday. Choe Yong-su, a middle school boy living in a village in the island, was taken to the Jeonnam University Hospital 26 July after showing a high fever and stiffened legs and arms, symptoms of encephalitis. He is now recovering and will soon be released from hospitalization, the ministry officials said. The ministry, announcing the first case of encephalitis, instructed cities and provinces to strengthen quarantine activities against the high-fatality summer disease. It asked medical organizations, including Korean Hospitals' Association and the Korean Medical Association for their positive cooperation to treatment of possible encephalitis patients. So far this year a total of 17 suspected Japanese encephalitis cases were reported. [Text] [SK100111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/366

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG LAUNCHES LOYALTY-PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

Youth Party Loyalty

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 28 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Youths! Let Us Become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's"]

[Text] Today our youth, with the burning determination of answering with loyalty the great benevolence of the party and the leader, who provided them with the life worthy of living, and of successfully succeeding and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the glorious party, are making full preparations to become a reliable vanguard of the KWP.

At all places where the young people are working, learning, and living--from the foot of Mt Paektu to the demarcation line villages, and from the east coast port villages to the tideland reclamation construction sites on the west coast, voices of avowing to become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's and to be loyal to the party through to the end are being raised high.

In response of the consistent intentions and demands of our youth, this paper has begun a series of discussion in this column under the slogan of "Let Us Become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's!"

The youth and students of all places throughout the country are enthusiastically welcoming the discussion being launched in this paper's column and actively taking part in it.

The discussion will intensively promote the SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] organizational life and the political and ideological training of the SWYL members and the youth, who are following the examples of the lofty mettle and the indefatigable revolutionary spirit of those youthful Communists, including Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, who were, at the dawn of our revolution, loyal to the great leader through to the end; and it will contribute greatly to the cause of fully preparing them to be brought up as the youthful vanguard of the KWP.

Our revolutionary cause which is being deepened and developed endlessly under the judicious leadership of the glorious party center is requesting our youth, successors and replacements of revolution, to make fuller preparations to be brought up as the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

In order for our youth to become the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and the reliable youth vanguard of the KWP, it is imperative that they actively follow the lofty examples of the young Communists of the 1920's, including Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, and that they successfully succeed the traditions of loyalty established by the young Communists.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"We must follow the examples of the heroic struggle of the revolutionary fore-runners. We must succeed and develop their spirit of struggle." ("On the Work of Youths and Boys and the Mission of the SWYL," vol 2, pp 166-167.)

The revolutionary cause of the working-class is to be enhanced forcefully by those revolutionary vanguards who are loyal to the party and the leader through to the end.

The path of victory and glory taken by the Korean revolution has been such a path along which the rank and file of those young Communists and revolutionary vanguards, including Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, who decorated the inception of the cause of chuche under the leadership of the great leader, with an epic of loyal heroes, grew and became stronger, and along which the traditions of loyalty that were highly displayed among them were successfully passed on, generation after generation.

Today, for our youth, to become reliable vanguards of the KWP means to become the enthusiastic revolutionary vanguards, such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su.

Our party taught us that Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su were those communists whose revolutionary leader-outlook was firmly established, and that they were the models of those real revolutionaries who were equipped with indefatigable revolutionary spirit.

The model of real revolutionaries who are equipped with the indefatigable revolutionary spirit is to be represented by the people like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su. In those darkest days when our people were groaning under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism, they highly looked up to the leader as the leader of the Korean revolution, the star of guidance, and the sun; they gave up even their youth and lives in struggling to materialize the leader's revolutionary thought.

Kim Hyok, Ch'a Kwang-su--they were the first vanguards of our revolution and the stars of loyalty [shining] full of pride in the Korean Communist youth movement.

They enjoyed an iron-like conviction that our revolution would be victorious without fail just because of the great leader's presence. They were single

heartedly loyal to the leader for, the cause of victory in the revolution.

The loyalty which Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su devoted to the great leader at the inception of our revolution represents a priceless example which must be followed without fail by our youth while succeeding and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche from generation to generation under the leadership of the leader and the glorious party center.

The reason for this is that, above all, the loyalty devoted by those young Communists is a scintillating model that marked the historical beginning of the real loyalty to the leader.

At the dawn of our revolution, the young Communists showed a true example and established scintillating traditions of loyalty in the situation and posture in which they were under the guidance of a leader of the working-class for the first time in [our] history.

The hotter-than-the-fire loyalty to the great leader of the members of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the lofty loyalty in which our people and youth devoted everything to the party and the leader at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War, and the most clear and clean loyalty of ours today--all these are rooted, grew, and bloomed in these traditions.

Indeed, the true loyalty to the leader that was begun by the youth Communists of the 1920's is a scintillating example which the revolutionary fighters of the party and the leader must follow without fail not only today but also in the days to come forever.

A reason for this is that the young Communists' loyalty devoted to the great leader is the most pure and sublime loyalty.

The 1920's when the young Communists were launching their activities were the days in which there was no party or sovereignty. They were the dark days in which no one knew when the revolution would win victory. In such days as these, the young Communists highly looked upon the great leader as the leader of the Korean revolution, the star of guidance, and the sun; and they gave up their youth and lives in struggling for the leader.

The young Communists highly looked upon the great leader in this way, not because they expected some honor that might be granted in the future, nor because they were asked by someone to do so.

They acquired and treasured a revolutionary conviction that a revolutionary who failed to find an excellent leader would not be able to fulfill his revolutionary duty; therefore, they highly looked on their own, Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved, as the leader of revolution and gave up their youth to protect and safeguard him.

The loyalty of the young Communists was so purely candid, so faithful, and so pure-hearted that it has been scintillating in the highest place of the history of our people's loyalty.

Another reason for this is that the loyalty of the young Communists was the loyalty of the revolutionary vanguards by which means the great leader was highly looked upon as the leader of the revolution for the first time in history.

The revolutionary cause of the working-class will be developed and led only to victory by an excellent leader. The sacred role of putting up the leader as the center for unity and leadership at the dawn of revolution will be fulfilled by the revolutionary vanguards.

The young Communists were the scintillating models who created the truthful relationship between the leader and the fighters in which they, enjoying the thoroughgoing revolutionary leader-outlook, devoted themselves to the leader with revolutionary convictions and revolutionary integrity.

The young Communists, including Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, were the scintillating models of the revolutionary vanguards who showed, throughout their lives, vivid examples of the truthful revolutionary fighters' postures and the stand of devoting themselves to the leader.

To become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's means to become those strong communist revolutionaries who faithfully succeed the revolutionary leader-outlook which was enjoyed by the young Communists, including Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, and who are ever ready to give up their lives to fight for the glorious party center. It represents an expression of the firm convictions and will of our youths, who, following the footsteps of Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1920's who decorated the dawn of the Korean revolution with their high devotion to Gen Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved, the rising sun of the nation, support with loyalty the leadership of the glorious party center, who is judiciously guiding our revolution to victory, and thereby succeed and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche, generation after generation.

To think and act according to the thought and will of the party, to become the castle walls and castle fortress to protect and safeguard the glorious party center, and to become the standard bearer for assaults and the trumpeter of storming marches in giving up everything of the youth to materialize the ideas and intentions of the party--here lies the sublime objective of the struggle for becoming the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's and the revolutionary essence of the struggle.

Today it is of great and important significance for all the youth to become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

An epoch-making turning point would be brought about in the development of the Communist youth movement in our country onto a new higher plateau, if all the youth become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

Today the youth movement of our country is faced with an honorable task of carrying out the thoroughgoing conversion of the rank and file of the youth

to the chuche ideology in conformity with the requirement of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea.

If the youths are brought up as the youth vanguard of the party who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, the conversion of the rank and file of the SWYL to the chuche ideology would be carried out successfully, and the SWYL would successfully fulfill its revolutionary duties and missions as the youth league of the glorious party center.

To bring up all the youths as the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's constitutes an important condition for successfully succeeding and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the party.

Youths are the successors of the cause of chuche; they are the men of the reliable combat unit of the party.

When those youths who cast their lot with the party upholding its leadership are brought up as the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, can the revolutionary cause of chuche be victoriously advanced and successfully consummated?

When all the youths are brought up as such enthusiastic communist revolutionaries as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, the integrity being succeeded by the new generation continuously would be displayed more highly; and the intentions and ideas of the party would be implemented successfully and a communist paradise would be proudly realized on this earth.

To bring up the youths as the enthusiastic revolutionary vanguard, such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, constitutes an important guarantee for fully strengthening the organizational and ideological foundation of the party.

When all the youths are brought up as the reliable youth vanguard of the KWP, such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, the party would be equipped with its own strong political reserve unit; it would be equipped with a strong assault unit which stands in the vanguard and thoroughly carries out the party policies; and it would be equipped more fully with the personal and honor guards of loyalty who would safeguard, like their own eyeballs, the political and ideological unity and solidarity of the party and protect and safeguard the party center like an iron castle in the face of trials and ordeals of all hues.

Indeed, the work of bringing up all the youths as the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's is a lofty work of thoroughly bringing up all the youths as the reliable youth vanguard of the KWP; it is a lofty work of strengthening the power of the party and of successfully accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

All the SWYL organizations and cadres must set forth today the work of bringing up all the youths as the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's as a central task of their ideological work; and they must forcefully launch struggle to implement the task.

They must thereby increase the combat force of the SWYL. They must effect a fresh revolutionary turn in accomplishing the conversion of the rank and file of the SWYL to the chuche ideology.

In order to bring up all the youths as the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's, we must step up the integrity indoctrination among the youths; and we must see to it that they will keep deep in their hearts their loyalty toward the party and the leader as revolutionary convictions and revolutionary integrity.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Youths must regard their loyalty toward the party as a revolutionary conviction. They must uphold the leadership of the party. They must thoroughly protect and safeguard the party politically and ideologically and at the risk of their own lives." ("Youths! Let Us Become Reliable Successors of the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche," monograph, pp 7-8.)

The core of the ideological and spiritual mettle of Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su is in the fact that they regarded their loyalty toward the great leader as a revolutionary conviction.

In order to become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's, our youths must regard their loyalty toward the party and the leader as a revolutionary conviction. And, in order to do so, they must firmly establish the revolutionary leader-outlook before anything else.

The revolutionary leader-outlook comes from the most correct views and stands regarding the position and role of the leader. It comes from the posture and standpoint in which they highly respect the leader from their hearts.

The revolutionary leader-outlook is a fundamental factor that most highly enhances all the ideological and spiritual characteristics.

Only when they enjoy the correct leader-outlook, can the communist revolutionaries highly devote themselves to the party and the leader; and can they thoroughly protect the party and the leader and cast their lot with the party and the leader under any adverse circumstances.

All the youths must thoroughly understand in terms of principle the truth that the leader plays a decisive role in historical developments and revolutionary struggles. They must thereby have the most correct view of the party and the leader. They must have such a view and stand in which they respect the party and the leader with loyalty.

The inexhaustible respect, admiration, and endless loyalty toward the party and the leader is a lofty ideological sentiment that comes from a thorough understanding of the greatness of the party and the leader.

All the youths must study thoroughly the scintillating revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center. They must

have a thorough understanding of the greatness and truthfulness of our party's revolutionary thought and chuche ideology, and of the judiciousness and high virtue of the leadership of the party and the leader. Thus all the youths must regard the presence, in the vanguard of our revolution, of the great leader and the glorious party center as the greatest happiness and the highest honor. They must infinitely respect and adore the party and the leader. They must leave their destiny thoroughly to the care of the party and the leader; they must respect the party and the leader highly with their loyalty.

The purpose of establishing the revolutionary leader-outlook is to materialize thoroughly the ideology and leadership of the party and the leader and thereby to carry out the revolution and construction efficiently.

In order to become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's, our youths must display highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party.

The young Communists of the 1920's were the strong revolutionary fighters who walked through sea and fire in the face of trials and ordeals of all hues in order to implement the ideas, intentions, orders and directives of the respected and beloved general.

A youth who would push through a wall and walk through sea and fire without hesitation or vacillation, if the party tells him to do so--such a youth is the very Kim Hyok's or Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

All the youths must accept the great leader's teachings and the party policies as the most correct cause. They must highly display the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing the teachings and policies through to the end without putting up petty reasons and excuses, without conditions or complaints, but with endless devotion and sacrificing.

[Our] youths must become the vanguard fighters who march in the front at all the outposts of the socialist economic construction to implement the policies and ideas of the party. They must become the forerunners of the technical revolution to bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction.

To enjoy a lofty concept of organization and to step up the organizational life constitute an important method of becoming the Kim Hyok's or Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

The SWYL is a political organization designed to implement the thought and leadership of the party and the leader; it is a political reserve unit of the party.

When they take part with integrity in the organizational life of the SWYL with the high pride and self-respect of being members of the SWYL organization which was founded by the great leader and which is being guided by the glorious party center, can the youths establish a firm world outlook based on

the revolutionary thought of the party and the leader, and can they take part with devotion in the revolutionary struggle to implement the thought and leadership of the party and the leader.

All the youths must enjoy a correct concept of organization and take part in the SWYL-oriented life with self-consciousness and objective-consciousness; and they must thereby train themselves revolutionarily.

In the process in which they treasure the organization of the SWYL and recognize its dignity and in which they faithfully implement the decisions and assignments of the SWYL organization, the youths must step up their revolutionary training. When all the youths thus enhance their concept of organization, thoroughly regularize and standardize the SWYL-oriented life, and step up their struggle for ideological character-building and ideological training, the rank and file of the SWYL will be full of those youth vanguards like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su.

The paper column discussion now being conducted under the title "Let Us Become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's!" in the "Nodong Ch'ongnyon" represents one of the important ways to bringing up the youths as the reliable youth vanguards of our party.

The SWYL organizations of all levels must see to it that the youths will be told in detail about the content and method as well as the purpose and significance of the paper column discussion, that they will take part in the discussion actively, and that a fresh revolutionary turn will be brought about through the process of doing so in their ideological and spiritual mettle, in their SWYL-oriented life, and in their implementation of revolutionary works.

The SWYL organizations must effectively organize the organizational and political work designed to have the discussion organized and conducted among the masses. They must generalize in time and in wide range the excellent accomplishments and experiences gained in the process of the discussion. They must forcefully launch the struggle for effectiveness regarding the data revealed in the discussions carried by the paper. Moreover, they must pay great attention to aggressively launching the loyalty training among the youths in a correct combination with the principle training, benevolence training, and the training by means of vivid examples of loyalty.

The SWYL organizations must also launch paraphrasing talks in order to establish the revolutionary leader-outlook in conformity with the characteristics and demands of the youths. They must organize the meetings to discuss the results of studies and book reading sessions. They must also organize the effectiveness struggle in connection with the revolutionary movies, including the artistic movie "The Star of Korea." They must organize meetings for the appreciation of the revolutionary novels, including "The Earth Is Green" and "The Milky Way." Moreover, they must actively organize a variety of indoctrination work in the form of speech meetings, article writing gatherings, and the meetings for discussion and resolution, for which they must set forth a variety of titles, such as "The Great Leader and Kim Hyok,"

"The Great Leader and Ch'a Kwang-su," "The Leader and Fighters," "Kim Hyok and I," and "Ch'a Kwang-su and I."

The struggle being launched by all the youths to become the Kim Hyok's and the Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's is a lofty work designed to bring up the youths as the reliable youth vanguards of the KWP; and it is an honorable work designed to succeed and accomplish successfully the revolutionary cause of chuche along with the loyal devotion to the leadership of the glorious party center.

Only the promising future and great victories are in store for the youths of Korea who are marching along the leadership of the great party. No force in this world would be able to block the path of the Korean Communist youth movement forcefully being launched along the scintillating rays of the party.

Let us all become the stars of loyalty like Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, thoroughly devote ourselves to the leadership of the party and the leader, and successfully succeed and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche!

Youth Comaraderie

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 30 May 82 p 2

[Article: "The Revolutionary Comaraderie That Must Be Held by the Chuche Type Youth Vanguard"]

[Text] Much time, over a half century, has passed since the first ranks of young Communists came into being following the great leader.

The entire course of the Korean Communist youth movement is a history of these glorious ranks growing and strengthening and of the noble revolutionary spirit displayed high among those ranks being shiningly passed on.

The lofty revolutionary spirit promoted among the young Communists in the pioneering era of our revolution, this is a vigorous motive force pushing our youth and youth movement toward loyalty and achievement.

Today under the wise leadership of our party, work is actively carried on among our youth to learn the revolutionary spirit of the young Communists of the 1920's.

The revolutionary spirit of young Communists of the 1920's such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su was truly noble and beautiful. In particular, the revolutionary comaraderie promoted among them is a true model of the revolutionary traits that must be held by our youth, who are to succeed to and push on with the chuche cause following the glorious Party.

The chuche revolutionary cause will continue and progress vigorously when all our youth highly display revolutionary comaraderie to help and pull each other while walking strongly on the one path of loyalty.

The chuche-type youth vanguard are the most praise-worthy young revolutionaries of our era.

They are a new type of youth with the most noble traits of spiritual ethics based on the chuche revolutionary world view.

Revolutionary comaraderie is one of the inherent spiritual ethics traits of the chuche-type revolutionary vanguard.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The organizations of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) must indoctrinate youth and children to have the noble communist ethical trait that loves and values revolutionary comrades and spares nothing for them." (Let Us Bring Up Our Youth and Children as Builders of Socialism and Communism Who Have Knowledge, Virtue, and Physique," single edition, p 15)

Revolutionary comaraderie is the love and the righteousness that binds comrades in the process of revolutionary struggle.

People walk strongly down the road to revolution based on the lofty revolutionary righteousness where comrades preserve, help, and love each other.

Comrade is the noble title used among revolutionaries. It denotes those who have the same love and struggle for the same goal.

There is nothing more valuable to those who have set out on the road to revolution than their comrades. In human relations love of parents, wife and children, love among brothers and love among friends is of course important. But no matter how deep or valuable such love may be, it cannot compare with love of comrades.

That love of comrades is valuable in revolutionary struggle and human relations is a noble truth that has been proved in revolutionary practice.

Revolutionary struggle begins with the true union of comrades of the same intent, and progresses by the united power of those comrades.

People cannot make a revolution unless they are prepared to sacrifice their own lives unhesitatingly, for the revolution and for their comrades and unless they have achieved the union of ideology and will of comrades living and dying together in severe struggle.

True human relations also cannot be realized apart from comradely righteousness and love.

Truly having comradely relations is necessary throughout their whole lives for people who carry out revolutions, but it stands out as particularly important in the time of youth.

When people are young, their parents' love is important. However, as they move into the time of youth, the love of their comrades is more valuable than the love of their parents. Youth live among their comrades from the moment they leave their homes. School and work life are collective life with comrades and entering the people's military, they live among revolutionary comrades. From this time on, youth can live apart from their parents but not for even a moment apart from their comrades.

People must make friends properly and have correct comradely relations at the time of youth in order to live their whole lives, as well as their youth, for the revolution and for their comrades.

Our youth's properly having revolutionary comaraderie is an important guarantee for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the ranks of youth and for making the glorious revolutionary ranks shine with the noble political life given by the party.

Youth is a generation that carries out revolution and a generation that creates. By having a stout revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible creative strength, youth plays a big role in revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Young people have such great potential, but they cannot do big things unless they stick together. The inexhaustible strength of youth is none other than united strength. Thus if young people truly want to contribute to society and the people, they must join together solidly in revolutionary ranks. Those revolutionary ranks are none other than the firm groups of comrades sharing the same intent.

In such groups of comrades, young people walk effectively down the path of revolution.

There may be severe trials and difficulties as well as temporary pains on the path to revolution. One of the sources of the strength that allows people to progress unceasingly without hesitation or wavering, pessimism or disappointment on the revolutionary path filled with arduous trials is the love between comrades. Amidst comradely love, youth overcomes adversity, overcomes trials and fights to the end in the glorious revolutionary ranks.

Amidst comradely love, youth also blossoms with hope and talent and walks the road of progress.

Their attitude toward their comrades is the touchstone that ultimately determines whether or not young people will become true revolutionaries.

If young people do not recognize and love their comrades, not only will they fail to become revolutionaries, but they will not even have any value as people.

The unity and solidarity of the ranks of the SWYL is guaranteed only by basing itself in revolutionary comradeship. The SWYL is the mass organization of young people from all walks and all strata. If a true revolutionary, comradely relationship of believing and loving each other is not established among young people, there can be no real ideological unity in the SWYL.

It is a law that mistrust is formed and factions arise in a group which is not unified in ideology and will. In such a case, ultimately division among young people cannot be avoided.

When young people go forth firmly grasping each other's hands based on noble revolutionary comradeship, the unity and solidarity of the ranks of youth are stoutly firmed and they can truly do great things for the people and the society.

Revolutionary comradeship does not arise by itself. It arises and becomes firm in the process of revolutionary struggle.

If our young people, who are the successors to the chuche cause, are to have true comradeship, it is important to continue and develop the shining tradition of comradeship displayed so highly during the pioneering period of our revolution.

This is because the history of comradeship began at the time when Korea's young Communists followed the great leader to pioneer the chuche cause and because the comradely relations formed between the leader and the comrades and among the comrades at that time is the true model of revolutionary comradeship.

The Korean revolution was a revolution pioneered in an unprecedentedly arduous and complex environment never before known in history.

It was not a simple thing for those young people in their teens and twenties to leave their parents' embraces to fight on the dangerous path of struggle.

The source of the strength which enabled our young Communists such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su to set forth on the arduous path was no other than the iron-like faith and love bestowed on the revolutionary comrades by the great star, the respected and beloved great leader.

Receiving this noble love, the young Communists bunched tightly around the great general like stars. Because they embodied the comradeship bestowed by the great leader, they were able to bravely overcome the rushing fire and wind and the innumerable heights of that arduous trial while proudly embroiling the pioneering period of our revolution with heroic epics of loyalty. On this path, they came to hold firm faith in victory, the noble truth that a valuable thing which could not be sold for any amount of money was a comrade, and that with such comrades as have the same intent and share life and death, they could pierce any storm or trial to achieve revolutionary victory.

Indeed our revolution and our youth movement are a glorious revolution and youth movement based on the conviction of comaraderie embodied in the leader and the young Communists.

This picture of the respected and beloved leader trusting the young people as revolutionary comrades and the young people accepting the leader as the most revered great comrade is a great model of the most valuable and noble comaraderie.

Here are embodied shiningly and completely the ideological founcaction, requirements and methods of the revolutionary comaraderie that must be held by the chuche-type youth vanguard.

When our young people, successors to the revolution, learn and thoroughly embody the lofty model of comaraderie displayed in the glorious pioneering period of our revolution, they can succeed to and defend the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks achieved in arduous struggle and, following the glorious party center, can complete to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the leader.

From the day our revolution was pioneered, Korean young people have always highly displayed the good custom of revolutionary comaraderie.

The history of the Korean Communist youth movement, over a half century old, is a proud chronology of the ranks of comradely solidarity of the youth vanguard, united based on the great chuche ideology, overcoming the storms of revolution following the party and the leader. The moving pictures of revolutionary comaraderie inscribed on page after page of this chronicle vividly show what was the source of the conviction and the strength with which our youth set forth stoutly on the path to revolution even while undergoing such severe trials, and pushed through on the path of dangerous struggle singing the song of victory.

In the dark period of national ordeal, young people in their teens and twenties stoutly made the vow of revolution and set out following the great general based on comaraderie and the immortal heroic epic of the ranks of glory of the youth vanguard swelling to hundreds and thousands and pushing forth to the lead on the arduous bloody road of the anti-Japanese war was an epic of loyalty based on comaraderie; the inexhaustible strength of the youth people who have displayed the glory of the vanguard, of shock troops in the mammoth struggle for creation and construction after liberation is also the great strength of comradely solidarity.

Indeed, viewing revolutionary comaraderie valuably is a proud tradition of the Korean Communist youth movement.

Today our young people are continuing unchanged the noble trait of revolutionary comaraderie held by the anti-Japanese youth vanguard and are progressing vigorously on the march route of the chuche cause. This is another proud demonstration of the traits of lofty spiritual virtue of the chuche-type Korean youth raised and indoctrinated by the glorious party.

The trait of revolutionary comaraderie held today by our youth is beautiful and noble.

Gathering tightly around the party, viewing their revolutionary comrades most valuably, sparing nothing for their comrades, and helping and pulling each other while walking forth on the one path of loyalty are the noble traits of our Korean youth.

Youth's traits of spiritual value develop nobly along with the progress of revolution. The beautiful trait of revolutionary comaraderie rising today among our youth was fostered and solidified amidst a new great march of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party center.

The great ideas of our party about comaraderie are shiningly embodied the noble trait of revolutionary comaraderie held by our youth.

Our glorious party is a great party which embodies on the highest level revolutionary comaraderie and righteousness.

Based on a profound analysis of the historical experiences and lessons of the Korean revolution and the international communist movement, our party has revealed the truths that there is nothing as valuable as revolutionary comaraderie on the path to revolution, and that one cannot be a communist nor can the chuche cause be achieved without such comaraderie and the party is planting deeply in us the spirit of comaraderie.

It is our party's firm conviction and will that we must learn unchanged the spirit and the traits of that time when true comradely relations were first established by the great leader in the pioneering period of our revolution, when a new history of the loftiest revolutionary comaraderie was began in order to succeed to the unity and solidarity in political ideology of the whole party and the whole society based on revolutionary comaraderie and righteousness.

Our party is wisely leading so that such revolutionary comaraderie will rise even higher among our youth, the successors to the chuche cause.

With the wise leadership of the party, today the revolutionary comaraderie of our youth is becoming unsurpassedly pure and beautiful.

That this revolutionary comaraderie is becoming something noble and pure is based most of all in a flawlessly clean loyalty to the party.

Comradely relations established among persons making revolution must originally be based on loyalty to the leader.

Revolutionary comaraderie is essentially the love between comrades formed on the path of struggle to uphold the leader and realize his cause.

There can be in fact no revolutionary comaraderie without loyalty to the leader. Revolutionary comaraderie can rise high only based in true loyalty to the leader and his cause, and only the comradely relations, the comaraderie formed in this way can be true and solid.

How deep and how pure is the revolutionary comaraderie held by our youth today is linked to the height of their loyalty to the party.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Young people must uphold the party's leadership and must be endlessly loyal to the party.

"The revolutionary cause of the working class is essentially the revolutionary cause of the party. In our country the chuche revolutionary cause has walked the shining and proud path of glory and victory under the leadership of the party and in the future as well this cause can only be finally completed by the leadership of our party." ("Let Youth Become the Reliable Successors of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause," pamphlet p 7)

Loyalty to the party is the foremost ideological characteristic of the chuche-type youth vanguard.

Our party is the tested leader of the Korean revolution which is succeeding shining to the leader's cause. Loyalty to the great leader must come out as concentrated loyalty to the party and must be acceded to shiningly.

Today all our youth people deeply believe that on the path of thoroughly protecting and defending the party and following the party faithfully the steel-like unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause are firmly guaranteed.

The combat unit which most faithfully follows the party center to protect and defend the party strongly and to realize the party's vision thoroughly is none other than our youth.

Based on such awareness and confidence, the hearts of our youth beat only with endless loyalty to the party and these warm hearts unite our youth more tightly in ranks of comradely solidarity.

Only the firm conviction that breathes and speaks only according to the party's ideology and will, that uphold the party faithfully and lives or dies with the party no matter what fierce storm may blow is the indomitable creed held as one in the hearts of our millions of young people and is the ideological bond which unites them more closely as revolutionary comrades.

This tells us that the tradition of revolutionary comaraderie displayed among the early young Communists is being carried on shiningly.

Absolutely nobody forced the young Communists of the era when there was still no party, no regime, and no way of knowing when the revolution would win to

accept and follow as the great constitution of the Korean revolution, as the center of solidarity the respected and beloved Gen Kim Il-song, who was much younger than they, while writing and singing the immortal revolutionary hymn "The Star of Korea." Also, they were not thinking of future glory and fame. They did so because they were well-versed in the revolutionary view of the leader which said that they must believe deeply in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and uphold and follow only the general in order to liberate the fatherland.

Because their attitude and standpoing of following the great leader was so well-versed, they regarded valuably and loved their comrades with the fire-like conviction of dying together and living together on the one path of revolution led by the leader, and they fought on sacrificing youth and even life all for the leader, never abandoning their comradely righteousness even in those harsh storms and trials.

Today our youth walk the same path walked by the anti-Japanese young Communists.

The ranks of solidarity of the millions of Korean youth who uphold the glorious party and call the slogan, "Let Us Become the Reliable Youth Vanguard of the Korean Workers Party," make a vigorous demonstration.

In each heart of these youth who go forth holding high this revolutionary slogan beats warmly the conviction of faith of our youth vanguard which is continuing unchanged the revolutionary view of the leader held by the anti-Japanese young Communists and is eternally upholding the party to go forth on the one path of the chuche cause.

As something based on this fiery loyalty to the glorious party, the revolutionary comaraderie held by our youth is the purest and firmest which cannot be destroyed by anything nor discarded in even the worst circumstances.

That the comaraderie appearing among our youth is pure and beautiful is also because it is based on true revolutionary righteousness.

Comaraderie is the concrete manifestation of the relationship among people which maintains righteousness. There can be no true human relationship without true righteousness. Among such people there can never be comradely relations.

Only those who know how to repay a favor, have concern and love and who maintain righteousness can establish true human relations.

Our youth are more zealous than anyone in maintaining righteousness.

Generally, the time of youth is a time when the sense of righteousness is strong. That is because young people are warmer and more feeling than any other generation and because young people's loving fervor for justice and truth is hot. When this characteristic of youth is united with correct leadership, it makes the comradely relations of young people truly beautiful.

Today Korean young people are growing up as a new type of human truly having revolutionary righteousness through the correct guidance and indoctrination of the party.

The righteousness of our youth is not mere human feeling but definitely revolutionary righteousness.

Our youth also maintain righteousness toward siblings and toward the parents who bore and raised them. More than this, however, they value the comrades whose hands they grasp in their revolutionary ranks and regard helping and pulling each other on as loftier ethical righteousness, as revolutionary righteousness. Thus, in things for their comrades they do not set forth their own individual gain and they do not hesitate to share blood and flesh and sacrifice their lives.

In particular, the revolutionary righteousness of our youth is most highly displayed in their loyalty which strives to repay the grace of the party and the leader who gave them their noble political life and the satisfaction of true living.

The lofty spiritual world and beautiful traits of our youth, who sacrifice all to repay the endless grace and love of the great leader and the party, tell of this.

The nobility of the comaraderie held by our youth is based on such revolutionary righteousness.

The lofty good custom of revolutionary comaraderie rising high among our youth also cannot be thought of apart from the revolutionary view of life.

One's viewpoint and attitude toward one's comrades surface in various ways according to one's view of life.

There can be no comrades for those who have the viewpoint of looking out for their own individual comfort, pleasure or glory, so there can be no comaraderie. Among such youths, the inhuman ethic of doing only for oneself and of not hesitating to hurt others for oneself rules.

Korean young people also have a noble view of life. The point of view on life of Korean young people is to live valuably for the revolution and their comrades as befits youth on a revolutionary age, as befits the reserve unit of the party and to make blossom the ideals and happiness of youth on the one path of loyalty sacrificing for the party.

Even though the hopes and talent, jobs and guardposts of our youth may differ from each other, their view of life is oriented toward the one goal of committing all their destiny to the party, and with the party succeeding to and completing to the end the revolution.

Such a beautiful view of life lays on a foundation of noble revolutionary Comaraderie where our young people all firmly grasp hands to love, help and pull each other while emblazoning it with loyalty and great feats.

The revolutionary comaraderie displayed among our young people has been achieved based on such endless loyalty to the party, noble revolutionary righteousness and the chuche revolutionary view of life. It is right here where lies the ideological and spiritual source which has brought the comradely relationships, the revolutionary comaraderie held by our youth to lofty heights.

Being based in such lofty comaraderie, our SWYL ranks are forming up not only ideologically nor as a body of determination of loyalty which stoutly upholds the party, but also firmly as a revolutionary great family of youth united in righteousness and in life.

This is the proud victory achieved in our youth movement and is a reliable guarantee that we can succeed to the chuche cause and complete it shiningly.

We are now on the path of revolution and must walk on the long path of revolution in the future. That path is the glorious path of building a communist society which fully realizes the independence of the masses of the people.

Of course this path is not easy. We must go forth on a fresh path never experienced before in history and we must foresee arduous trials.

Those forerunners, the reliable vanguard of the party who must pioneer up front this glorious but difficult path of revolution, are our youth.

As the course of struggle we have passed shows us, no matter how dangerous the path, if we have comrades who share life and death, among whom the warm righteousness of comaraderie overflows, there can never be a difficulty whose heights of trial we cannot overcome.

Young people must hold this truth gained through experience deep in their hearts and go on demonstrating even more highly the noble traits of revolutionary comaraderie.

Looking at the communist society of the future which our youth will set up, it will be a society in which are achieved human relationships and social relationships based on the loftiest comradely love and revolutionary righteousness.

It is a necessary requirement that young people go forth displaying the trait of revolutionary comaraderie in order to prepare reliably for the main role in the communist society of the future.

Now all of our young people love the "Song of Comaraderie" and enjoy singing it. This shows the noble will and firm conviction of our youth vanguard which strives, even though time has passed and generations have changed, to continue unchanged the conviction of comaraderie of the anti-Japanese days and to follow unswervingly the glorious party to complete the chuche cause.

The most important thing in displaying the good custom of revolutionary comaraderie is arming oneself totally with the chuche ideology, the ideology of our party.

The great leader has taught as follows:

"...when we arm ourselves stoutly with the chuche ideology of our party and think and live in accordance with the requirements of the chuche ideology, revolutionary comaraderie can be displayed highly and revolutionary solidarity can be further strengthened." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," vol 6 p 413)

Comaraderie is not simple "friendship" established by close relationships.

As taught by the great leader, people do not become comrades by coming from the same hometown or attending the same school; they must have the same will to revolution in order to become comrades and achieve true comradely relations.

Those who have different ideologies cannot become comrades even though they may be in the same revolutionary ranks.

Such people are false comrades who have temporarily accompanied the revolution or who have accidentally joined the ranks.

In order to develop true comradely relationships, our young people must make our SWYL ranks, as the words say, a pure crystal of ideology and will.

The unitary ideology which Korean youth must follow is the great chuche ideology, the ideology of our party. There can be no true comradely solidarity without this great ideology.

The chuche ideology, which values people most, is the ideological foundation that makes comradely relationships truly pure and strong.

All young people must arm themselves stoutly with the chuche ideology, the ideology of our party, and must keep the assorted ideas that vary with it from penetrating the ranks. This our millions of young people must breathe and move according to the one ideology alone, the chuche ideology of our party and must go forth stoutly furthering the revolutionary solidarity and the unity of ideology and will of the ranks based on the chuche ideology.

True comradely relationships and revolutionary comaraderie are established and solidified only in the process of organization life.

Through organization life, young people get to know their comrades, share their happiness and sadness, under trials and difficulties together, and walk the path of revolution with satisfaction. Thus it is an important requirement that young people do well in organization life in order to go forth displaying highly the trait of comaraderie.

All of our young people are young revolutionaries who have vowed solemnly before their organization and comrades before entering the SWYL to follow the glorious party and sacrifice their youth for the completion of the chuche cause pioneered by the great leader. The SWYL is the mass political organization that gathers together these young revolutionaries.

Young people must do organization life sincerely to be able to walk satisfactorily down the one path of loyalty without discarding the oath of revolution taken before their organization and comrades, and to be able to further strongly the solidarity of ideology and will of the SWYL ranks based on true comradely love.

Youth must properly have the concept of organization and live always thoroughly dependent on the organization, and go forth strongly solidifying with their comrades. In particular, they must know how to subjugate their individual interests to those of their organization and comrades.

Actively helping one's comrades and rejoicing at the successes of one's comrades as though they were one's own, awakening one's comrades timely to negative phenomena arising among the comrades and correcting them while going forth solidifying strongly with one's comrades is true organization life and true comradely love.

There can be even no trifling phenomenon that weakens comradely relations among our new type youth who have received the chuche education. Historical lessons show that if a rift appears in human relations, organization life or comradely relations, it weakens the solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

Covering up a comrade's faults is not true comradely relations. True comradely love is in principled criticism.

Youth must be deeply aware of this and go forth developing comradely relations healthily through organization life.

Revolutionary comaraderie is displayed highly and strengthened in the practical struggle for revolution.

The great socialist construction sites, the heavens of satisfying learning, and the glorious guardposts of defense of the fatherland are the important bases which unite our youth strongly as comrades on the one path of struggle. It is there that our young people go forth blossoming with hope and talent and creating great feats while sharing righteousness and warmly giving trust and love. In particular, such mass innovative movements as the youth shock troop movement or the youth subteam movement further strengthen such comradely bonds. Young people must display collectivism at every guardpost and in every sector to carry out shiningly the role of the vanguard, of the shock attack units and must display the noble trait of revolutionary comaraderie in the satisfying struggle of creating the beautiful future of the fatherland.

Youth must also continue to learn zealously the lofty model of comaraderie displayed among the young Communists of the 1920's.

The 1980's of today when our youth are living and struggling have an environment and duties of struggle that are different from the 1920's. However, the noble model of lofty comaraderie and revolutionary spirit manifested among our first revolutionary youth vanguard in the 1920's is an inexhaustible spiritual motive force that vigorously pushes our forward movement no matter how much time has passed.

When our youth learn this great model, they can go forth fighting vigorously on the satisfying path of upholding the glorious party faithfully and completing the chuche cause just as the young communists of the pioneering period of the chuche cause established the young general as the center of solidarity and went forth gathered solidly around the leader.

All young people must hold high the slogan of becoming the Kim Hyok and the Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's and vigorously accumulate spiritual and ethical conditioning.

The revolutionary comaraderie which has made the history of the Korean Communist youth movement shine, and which is now displayed highly among us today, is the spiritual motive force that makes our youth go forth continuing the bloodline of the revolution.

Korean youth will never discard the comradely righteousness formed on the one path of revolution no matter what severe trial may arise or what fierce storm may blow and they will maintain it carefully to go forth vigorously on the one path of the chuche cause.

The strength of our youth, who fight on bound tightly by the loftiest comaraderie under the wise leadership of our glorious party, is invincible.

Support for Kim Dynasty

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Chon Son-hui, member of the revolutionary work team: "History Knows of No More Such Loyal Subjects"]

[Text] There are innumerable many stars in the infinite space of the universe.

From time immemorial, people have referred to the stars that are constantly shining and giving out rays as the symbol of an immortal entity or an alias for immortality.

Then why is it that Comrade Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su are compared with the fixed stars of the solar system and are being called the pride-laden stars of loyalty of the Korean Communist youth movement?

Moreover, what meritorious services of theirs caused them to shine in our hearts like stars as a truthful model of struggle and life?

I think that Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su became the proud stars of loyalty because, above all, they highly looked up the respected and beloved leader as the great sun of the nation for the first time in the several thousand year history of our people and thereby beautifully decorated the dawn of our revolution.

In the 1920's when the black clouds of ruining the country were heavily covering the land of the fatherland because of the barbaric tyranny of Japanese imperialism and the schemes of sectionalists and flunkies, our people were longing for an excellent leader who could save their fatherland from the destiny of lying in the chasm of death and who could lead them in the righteous direction.

How much Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su were worried about the destiny of their fatherland! How much they wandered about in search for a leader who could save the fatherland and the people!

Those "heroes" and "leaders" of that time whom they met were either stubborn nationalists or petty sectionalists and flunkies.

Tye, who were the wretched youths without a country, wandering around in search for a leader who could lead them, looked around so much but did not know where to go and what to do.

Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su at last found a star of guidance scintillatingly rising to meet the direction of the era and the long harbored desire of the people. This is how they met "Comrade Big Star" highly respected by all the people.

In Comrade Big Star, they found the great thought and firm will of implementing the Korean revolution by means of the resources of the Korean people themselves, the revolutionary action power and the revolutionary brotherly love in which the leader was pioneering the Korean revolution standing in the vanguard, the extraordinary influence and embracing power by means of which the leader led the broad masses of the people to unity and only to the revolution, and the lofty mettle of the revolutionary star of guidance, peerless hero, and the great leader of the people.

Indeed, having met the great leader, the young Communists were in great happiness and felt matchless honor.

The young Communists who came to have conviction that the rehabilitation of our fatherland and the victory of our revolution would be realized only by following the great leader--Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su--were able to fulfill their duties as revolutionaries and to find a way to eternal life by looking up the respected and beloved leader as the great son of the nation.

Moreover, Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su are the stars of loyalty in the Korean Communist youth movement because they bequeathed to us the revolutionary treasure--the truthful example of their loyalty toward the great leader.

Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su not only highly looked up to as the great sun of the nation the respected and beloved leader whom our people met for the first time in their several thousand year history, but also they were endlessly loyal to the leader to whom they left their entire destiny.

Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su--to them the revolutionary thought of the great leader was the essence of their life and their firm conviction; and they thought and acted only in accordance with the thought and will of the leader.

Their life and every step of their struggle were consistently governed by such a loyalty as this.

They had never thought of their priceless life and the victory of revolution without thinking of the great leader.

Therefore, they fought with a firm conviction in readily giving up their lives to lessen the hardships and worries on the part of the leader and to protect him from danger. Whenever things came up with the matter of safeguarding and implementing the policies and plans of the general, they did not hesitate in walking through sea and fire.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"In those days when I was launching the underground struggle and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, many comrades helped and protected me braving hardships and dangers."

Indeed Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su were the models of the young Communists who taught us about the postures and stands we should take in respectively following the great leader.

Here are some facts that really touch our heartstrings.

When Comrade Kim Hyok, who was carrying out revolutionary duties while overcoming those serious and frequent dangers which had followed the "Namman Ch'ongch'ong" Incident, became critically ill and when he arrived at Samwonp'o, Yuha County, he was so skinny that he could not even move his body easily. The members of the revolutionary organization who had a look at his face which had become skinny and changed unrecognizably, advised him to take a rest even for a winter period to cure the ailment.

Then Comrade Kim Hyok said as follows:

"The life of us revolutionaries is in the struggle of implementing the policies and plans of Comrade Big Star. Without the struggle, where can we find the life and the *raison d'etre*?"

One cannot find any more record of such loyal subjects in the 100-odd year history of the revolutionary struggle of the working-class. It is the honor of Korea and the pride of the nation to have such stars of loyalty.

Such a stand and attitude and such a lofty mettle of the revolutionary fighters in which they will be loyal to the great leader through to the end--this is an excellent example for our youths to follow.

The time when Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su launched revolutionary struggle was the period in which our revolution was quickening.

Long years have elapsed since then.

However, the endless loyalty which they kept deep in their hearts toward the great leader is being succeeded forcefully in the heart of every one of the growing generation.

Simply because of this, Comrade Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su are living in the hearts of our youth forever. They are shining as stars of loyalty full of pride in the Korean Communist youth movement.

All of us must take the posture and stand of the young Communists, must highly uphold the great leader and the glorious party center, and must consummate the revolutionary cause of chuché.

Chon Son-hui, member of the three revolutions team dispatched to the Kanggye Wine Factory.

Role of Youth

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Enhance the Role of Young People as the Personal Guard and the Spearhead Unit in the Conduct of the Three Revolutions."]

[Text] Upholding the keynote address given by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song before the joint meeting of the party Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea all our youth and Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) members are now more vigorously furthering the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and are achieving an unending upsurge in revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader, who has presented the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture as strategic tasks for the construction of socialism and communism and has intensified and developed them on every level of the revolution, set forth in his keynote address the great new thesis that communism has added the three revolutions to the people's government. The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, has taught as follows:

"Communism has added the three revolutions to the people's government. When the people's government is unceasingly strengthened and its function and role enhanced to fulfill thoroughly the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, the communist paradise where the self-dependence of the masses of the people is completely realized, can be built." ("The Task of the

"People's Government for Painting the Whole Society One Color with the Chuche Ideology," pamphlet p 3)

As taught by the great leader, the people's government is the working masses's political weapon which guarantees their self-dependent and creative life, and the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture form the basic method of communist construction.

Our party is achieving great progress in revolution and construction through a vigorous struggle to strengthen the people's government and realize the three revolution line.

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture which began in our country after liberation with the national construction ideology mobilization movement, the increased production competition movement and the illiteracy elimination movement, has now arrived at the very high level of setting up the goals of eradicating for good the vestiges of the old society and realizing completely the self-dependence of the working masses.

The historical experience of our revolution proves that the chuche cause can be shingly completed only by strengthening the people's government and thoroughly realizing the three revolutions line.

By setting forth the new thesis that communism has added the three revolutions to the people's government, the respected and beloved leader clearly revealed the indicators which must be grasped firmly through the entire course to communism, the firm and content of revolution under socialism, the basic method of communist society.

With this powerful weapon of ideology, theory, and practice becoming available, our people and our youth are now able to strengthen the people's government and vigorously further the work of remaking people, remaking society and remaking nature to establish successfully the ideal human society, the communist paradise, in this land.

Communist construction is the struggle to remake people, society, and nature and to guarantee complete equality and happy lives for the masses of people.

After socialism is established, the work of remaking people, the work of remaking society and the work of remaking nature are carried out through the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

The three revolutions must be carried out vigorously in order to be able to make all members of society into communist human beings, to eliminate all kinds of class differences, differences in working conditions, and differences in material living standards and completely realize the self-dependence of the working masses.

Indeed the ideology and theory about communist construction set forth by the great leader in this keynote address is an indestructible lighthouse that

brightly lights our forward path to the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause and an encouraging banner that calls us forth to struggle and great feats.

Today we are faced with the glorious task of upholding the keynote address given by the great leader and pushing the three revolutions strongly under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology, to advance vigorously the construction of socialism and communism.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, has taught as follows:

"By actively organizing and mobilizing SWYL members, who are sensitive to new things and burning with zeal, to the struggle of carrying out the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, the SWYL organizations of each level must make their members the guard unit, the spearhead unit in the conduct of the three great revolutions." ("Let Us Bring Up Our Youth as Builders of Socialism and Communism Who Have Intellect, Ethics and Physique," pamphlet p 38)

Youth is the most vigorous militant potential capable of assuming and carrying out the role of the guard unit, the spearhead unit in the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

Our party believes firmly in the revolutionary spirit and splendid quality of our young people and has great expectations for them in the conduct of the three revolutions.

SWYL organizations must first of all grasp firmly the party's line for maintaining the principle of solidly setting in front the ideological revolution and further intensifying ideological indoctrination work among young people.

As taught by the great leader, the ideological revolution is the initiative of revolution. The ideological revolution must be set in front to change people's ideological consciousness in order to be able to carry out successfully the work of remaking people and to raise their revolutionary fervor so that they can go forth resolving smoothly all the problems that arise in revolution and construction.

By further intensifying ideological indoctrination work in accordance with the requirements of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, the SWYL organizations must solidly prepare all young people as loyal and reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause, as a reliable vanguard of our party.

The principled requirement for preparing all young people as loyal chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and the party is contained in the revolutionary slogan set forth by the party, "Let Us Become the Reliable Youth Vanguard of the Korean Workers Party."

SWYL organizations must hold high the slogan of loyalty, "Let Us Become the Reliable Youth Vanguard of the Korean Workers Party," and grasping loyalty indoctrination as the base, must actively carry out in depth chuche policy indoctrination, party policy indoctrination, and revolutionary tradition indoctrination among young people.

Thus they must make all young people become the Kim Hyok and the Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's.

The fundamental testbooks of chuche ideological indoctrination are the leader's works and party documents. SWYL organizations must plan and organize work for intensifying the study of "Kim Il-song Collected Works" among young people and must place heavy emphasis on having young people study deeply the great leader's classic work, "The Task of the People's Government for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's article, "On the Chuche Ideology." Thus the SWYL organizations must make youth take the profound ideology and theory contained in the great leader's classic work, "The Task of the People's Government for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" and in beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong'il's article "On The Chuche Ideology" as the firm conviction of their own flesh and bone to use them as guideposts in their work and life.

SWYL organizations must also strengthen loyalty indoctrination and revolutionary tradition indoctrination among young people. In particular, they must unceasingly intensify the movement for learning of the glorious youthful days of the great leader and must ardently carry out the work of learning the greatness of the party and the party's glorious revolutionary history and achievement. Along with this, they must vigorously go forth pushing the work of learning the model of loyalty of such young communists of the 1920's as comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su by various methods and styles.

SWYL organizations must strengthen revolutionary indoctrination and class indoctrination to make young people endlessly hate the exploiting classes and systems of exploitation and ardently love the socialist system, and make them struggle actively for the benefit of society and group, fatherland and people. In particular, they must indoctrinate young people to struggle in opposition to the aggression, the war machinations, and the barbarous atrocities of the American imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and to step forth as one to the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

SWYL organizations must make all young people foster in themselves loyalty to the party and the leader and thoroughly revolutionize themselves through the process of carrying out their revolutionary tasks by proceeding with the ideological revolution closely linked with the practical activities of the construction of socialism.

The technological revolution is a sacred struggle to improve the working conditions of workers and enhance their material living standard.

Today, the important duty of the technological revolution is to resolve successfully the scientific and technical problems arising in the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy.

SWYL organizations must make more positive the "technical innovation youth shock brigade" and "automation youth shock brigade" activities and vigorously carry out a mass technical innovation movement to set youth at the front of the struggle to remake old technology into new and to carry out mechanization, automation and remote control conversion in all sectors. Thus they must further strengthen the self-reliance of the national economy and make positive contributions to setting the country's economy on a modern technological foundation.

In order to carry out the technological revolution successfully, the creative intelligence and revolutionary zeal of scientists, technicians, and workers must be activated positively. SWYL organizations must strengthen organization political work calling young scientists and technicians and working youth to the realization of the party's technological innovation guideline and must organize and conduct widely various innovative works that fit the characteristics of youth such as technological innovation presentations and displays of created products. Thus they must make young people ceaselessly bring about technological innovation with extraordinary conception, active promotion and bold practice.

Young people must also rightly stand at the front of the conduct of the cultural revolution.

The central task of the cultural revolution is the realization of the transformation of the whole society into intelligentsia.

In order to transform the whole society into intelligentsia, we must strengthen education work.

SWYL organizations must devote great effort to work with student youth, making all students uphold our party's study-firstism guideline and devote themselves wholeheartedly to their studies so that they grow up to be chuche-type communist persons with intelligence, ethics, and physique. Along with this, SWYL organizations must plan and organize more concretely and push on more vigorously work to make all working youth hold high the slogan, "Work and learn, learn and work," and study hard while working so that they reach the level of college graduates. Also, the organizations must strengthen the struggle for thoroughly learning socialist production culture and life culture.

The role played by the Three Revolutions Team Movement is the conduct of the three revolutions is truly important. Life shows us that the Three Revolutions Team Movement is the most superior and vital revolutionary guidance method which vigorously pushes functionaries and workers to put into action the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution.

The young people assigned to the three revolutions team must fulfill the role of the vanguard in the conduct of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture by being deeply aware that they are the vanguard of the three revolutions and the riders of struggle, having a high revolutionary nature and responsibility, and going in among the masses to raise their revolutionary zeal and initiative.

The movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, which is being carried out vigorously under the leadership of our party, is a mass movement of the whole people to forward the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. SWYL organizations must make young people participate actively in the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, change their resolved targets ceaselessly to fit the requirements of developing reality and to carry them out without deviation to bring about a new transformation in their traits of ideological and spiritual ethics and their conduct of the revolutionary task.

In particular, SWYL organizations must ceaselessly intensify and develop the creative work of the glorious Red Flag schools, the glorious Red Flag primary level organizations, the movement to win the battle of Red Flag Unit, the glorious model primary level organizations and the loyal double model primary organizations which have been embodied to fit the characteristics of young people and children.

In order to enhance the role of young people as the personal guard and the spearhead unit in the conduct of the three revolutions, SWYL organizations must improve and strengthen their guidance in this area.

The work results of the SWYL organizations and functionaries must be expressed in youth fulfilling their role as the personal guard and spearhead unit in the struggle for the conduct of the three revolutions.

SWYL organizations and functionaries must relate all the work they organize and carry out closely with the struggle for the three revolutions. In particular, the SWYL must create model units for the conduct of the three revolutions in all sectors and must generalize their success and experience to push the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions vigorously.

Our young people's becoming the personal guard and the spearhead unit of the three revolutions to further vigorously the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution is a glorious and proud work for completing quickly the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Let us all uphold the teachings of the great leader and the guidelines of the party to become the personal guard, the spearhead unit of the three revolutions and vigorously further the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Emulate Kim Hyok, Ch'a Kwang-su

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 9 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Yi Hak-ch'ol, chairman of SWYL Pyongyang Central District Committee]

[Text] Like large and small streams flowing into an ocean that will not run dry for 100 million years, people are coming to visit this country where the sun and stars are shining brilliantly--endlessly, wave after wave, and crossing over latitudes and longitudes.

The minds of those who come to visit the fatherland of chuche, the great country, which recorded a new history of prosperity and flourishing in the 20 years of the anti-Japanese activities and the 40 years of creation and construction, are going to only one place.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Only when they enjoy the correct leadership of a leader, can the people successfully accomplish revolution and construction, and can they go along the straight road of victory."

In the face of the reality of our country, which, under the judicious leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, is marching ahead with "an enormous speed, faster than the magician's whip" and "the miraculous speed of raising a building in a split second," friends from foreign countries can only be shocked.

Highly praising our respected and beloved leader as the sun of revolution and the unique star of guidance that illuminates the future of our era and mankind, they say with excitement and spontaneity that the Korean people do not believe in god but leave everything to President Kim Il-song.

Is it not solid evidence that clearly proves the fact that the spirit of unconditional respect and the feeling of trust of our people toward the leader have reached the level of the loftiest height?

The thought and feelings of absolutely respecting and trusting the leader come from the thorough knowledge of greatness of one's leader; and they will be firmly established by that, too.

Therefore, I would like to urge with emphasis that our SWYL cadres must give special attention to seeing to it that our youths and boys will have a deep understanding of the greatness of the leader in order to succeed successfully in the revolutionary leader outlook and the traditions of loyalty to the great leader which were originated from those young Communists of the 1920's.

The thorough understanding of the greatness of the leader is the first step to the firm establishment of the revolutionary leader outlook.

Comrade Kim Hyok, a star of loyalty, who protected the respected and beloved general at the risk of his life at the dawn of the Korean revolution, knew the greatness of his leader better than anyone else.

Comrade Kim Hyok was searching around Korea and far away foreign lands for the revolutionary star of guidance. It was on the occasion of the struggle against the construction of the Kirhoe railway line that he met and came to respect the great leader for the first time.

Comrade Kim Hyok did not know what to do with the shock he had in his mind at the moment he met and looked up the great leader who had led the masses of tens of thousands to unity and who was fighting through the forests of the enemy's bayonets.

"Oh! Comrade Kim Song-ju!"

From this moment when his long harbored desires were met, Comrade Kim Hyok came to understand in his heart what kind of person the leader of revolution really was.

Comrade Kim Song-ju, the respected and beloved, is the greatest leader in history, only the first ever since the beginning of mankind and the formation of nations.

In his teen years, he had already organized revolutionary organizations, such as "the T'ut and Tigut." He set forth the revolutionary platform designed to overthrow imperialism and liberate the fatherland. He was an excellent genius in ideologies and theories--the foremost in our era.

Ch'a Kwang-su, who used to say that Comrade Kim Song-ju is the star of guidance of the Korean revolution, and that one would come to know, if one met him, that the Korean revolution, whose force had been seriously divided due to sectionalism, flunkeyism, and confusion, now began to follow a huge orbit around a strong center. The young Communists, who looked up to the leader as the lighthouse of hope and the star of salvation for the nation, and who called upon Comrade Big Star, Comrade Kim Il-song, with their burning intention and the greatly enthusiastic desires of the entire nation; and the youth vanguards, who, wherever they may launch their activities, staunchly safeguarded the mettle of the nation while respecting only the great leader in their hearts....

Comrade Kim Hyok understood in his heart the greatness of Comrade Kim Song-ju, the respected and beloved, from what he had heard and seen. He felt a high pride in his launching revolution in his presence; he had a firm determination for seeking an eternal life as a revolutionary fighter.

Exactly in this way, Comrade Kim Hyok firmly established the revolutionary leader outlook which the communist revolutionaries should have established.

As shown in the youth of Comrade Kim Hyok, who looked up to and highly respected only the great leader, only when the ideological indoctrination work

is stepped up among the youth and boys to make them thoroughly understand the greatness of the party and the leader, can they be brought up as real revolutionaries of chuche type who would be loyal in their hearts to the party and the leader.

The glorious party center earlier set forth judicious programs of taking lessons from the youthhood of the great leader and the overall methods of implementing them in the concrete.

These programs set forth by the party center are a powerful ideological weapon of indoctrinating the youths and boys to make them thoroughly understand the party and the leader and firmly establish their revolutionary leader outlook.

Our district SWYL committee is forcefully launching the indoctrination work among the youths and boys regarding the party and the leader, correctly setting forth the objectives and procedures of the work designed to teach how to take lessons from the youth of the great leader.

In particular, our central district is a district in which the on-the-spot guidances of the respected and beloved leader and the accomplishments of the glorious party center took place more than in any other districts.

Thus the district SWYL committee is indoctrinating the youth and boys so that they may take lessons, through these accomplishments, from the youthhood of the great leader and get a deep understanding of the revolutionary history of our party.

From now on, too, our district SWYL committee, placing emphasis on the indoctrination work designed to teach how to get a thorough understanding of the greatness of the party and the leader, will bring up all the youths and boys in the district as the Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's who would be endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Samch'on Campaign

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Yong-pong: "Are You Living Like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su?" --Regarding the Political Organization Work of the Samch'on County SWYL Committee]

[Text] The paper forum discussion being conducted by NODONG CHONGNYON, "Let Us Become Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's!" is now forcefully appealing to the hearts of the SWYL members and youths.

At this juncture when the burning determination for succeeding and accomplishing generation after generation, the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the glorious party center, like Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, is prevailing greatly throughout the country, the NODONG CHONGNYON forum discussion being conducted under the title "Let Us Become Kim Hyok and

"Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's!" gave great excitement to the SWYL members and youths in Samch'on County, who are now full of fresh resolution and determination and are determined to illuminate every minute of their life with loyalty.

This paper forum discussion, faithfully reflecting the intention of the youths who want to live every day valuably through loyalty while asking themselves "Are you comrade living like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su?", is urging forcefully with every passing day the SWYL members and youth to become creators of fresh meritorious services.

It became of importance for the county SWYL committee to organize, in conformity with such a situation as this, an organizational political work designed to organize the forum discussion among the masses.

Where to begin and how?

Chairman of the country SWYL committee said to his cadres: "The objectives of the ideological indoctrination of the SWYL, in a nutshell, is to bring up the new generation as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's." What he had in his mind as determinatin was [to tell the cadres] that they must not let the forum discussion end as a forum discussion, and that the discussion must become a work designed to bring about a fundamental change in the ideological and spiritual mettle of the SWYL members. Thus he saw to it that the cadres would have a correct posture and stand toward the forum discussion.

To do so was of importance in order to let them know correctly about the objectives and significance of the forum discussion. It was the first step that should be taken to organize the forum discussion among the masses.

Cadres of the county SWYL went to spots where the rice transplanting was in full swing.

Vice chairman, Comrade Chong Chae-kyun, who visited Koejong-ri and Pangnam-ri, made paraphrasing speeches dealing with the subject "Let Us Become Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su!" He then launched a high-noted agitation in urging his audiences to bring about rich crops this year by implementing the will of the great leader and the party as the young Communists of the 1920's did.

Then he paraphrased the objectives and significance of the forum discussion being conducted by the NODONG CHONGNYON. The SWYL members and youth all rose up and said that they were going to take part in the discussion.

The SWYL guidance workers who visited other villages, too, forcefully launched a political work designed to let the youths take part in the forum discussion. All the youths in the county rose up to launch the struggle to become Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's.

The county SWYL committee then set forth a political work designed to let the SWYL members who were burning with loyalty take part in the forum discussion with the objective-consciousness.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"The youths must firmly establish their loyalty to the party as a revolutionary faith and highly uphold the leadership of the party. They must staunchly protect and safeguard the party politically and ideologically, at the risk of their lives, and braving difficulties and trials of all hues."

The county SWYL committee saw to it that all units would launch an indoctrination work of a variety of forms and methods in order to firmly establish the revolutionary leader outlook by using the data carried by the NODONG CHONGNYON.

In the evening, every one of the SWYL members started a daily routine of sitting at the desk to go over his day's activities while thinking of Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su. What wonderful young Communists they were! How was I living and struggling, then?

Comrade Ch'a Ch'ang-kun of the Samch'on Clothing Factory was not the only one who was developing as a revolutionary by asking himself such questions as these. The SWYL members in Tobong-ri, where the sun rays of guidance of the glorious party center are reaching fully, also were writing articles to take part in the forum discussion.

The county SWYL committee, correctly taking advantage of such an excellent disposition and characteristics of the youths, militantly launched a work designed to let all the SWYL members write articles to take part in the forum discussion. Thus all the SWYL members wrote articles in which they expressed what they thought and resolved.

The county SWYL committee created models and generalized them as follows: the primary level organization of the Samch'on Clothing Factory in the field of the factory; the Eighth primary level organization in Tobong-ri in the field of rural villages; and the Yonp'yong High School in the field of schools.

Among the SWYL members and the youths, the struggle to become Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's was stepped up with each passing day. The news of the affirmative models occurring in factories, rural villages, and schools continuously reached the county SWYL office.

The county SWYL committee conducted guidances designed to let the evaluation of the organizational life be conducted at a high level of the political and ideological standards in order to stabilize and develop the changes that were taking place in the ideological and spiritula mettle of the SWYL members.

Thus the SWYL members asked themselves the question "Am I living and struggling like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su?" in evaluating their own life; and they corrected their comrades' defects by asking them the question "Are you living like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su?"

The forum discussion that was closely combined with the actual daily life moved the hearts of the SWYL members and youths, bringing about fresh changes in their thinking and acting.

The county SWYL committee is now checking once a week the status of the [youths'] participation in the forum discussion being launched by the NODONG CHONGNYON; and it is continuously stepping up its work of guidance so that there may be greater achievements in the [discussion] work.

Company reporter: Kim Yong-pong

Official Urges Loyalty

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Yi Ki-yong, chairman of the SWYL Pyongyang City Committee: "The Pledges of the Day Will Remain Forever"]

[Text] I can never forget the thunderous applauses that shook the hall of the Seventh Congress of the SWYL.

On that day the entire hall was full of joy and excitement as our never ending burning desire was met. When we were granted the presence of both the sun of the nation and the star of guidance shining brilliantly on the platform, did we not cry out from out hearts and were we not moved to tears?

On that day, the shouts of hurrah and joy resounded; our burning oath in which we vowed, while looking up to the great leader and the glorious party center and loudly singing the youth march, to follow the party till the end of the world; and the endless happiness and joy--all these were the eruption of our absolute trust and endless feeling of respect toward the future sun of communism.

That was the very shouts of joy that erupted from the hearts of the young Communists of the 1920's which were full of joy and excitement of looking up to the great sun, the revolutionary star of guidance. It was a readvent of the scenes of the hall of the historical K'aryun Conference in which the burning vows of the young Communists to look up to the great leader in adversities of all hues were resounding with the melodies of "the song of revolution."

On that day I shed hot tears of joy and excitement because of the facts that thanks to the brilliant rays of guidance of the glorious party center, the hardships of the great leader, who had carried the heavy burden of revolution throughout the life by himself, had been lessened, and that the revolutionary cause of chuche that was pioneered by the leader could now be consummated through to the end generation after generation. I vowed in my heart, as the young Communists did, to become a youth vanguard who would look up to the glorious party center and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche through to the end.

From that day on, I not only lived like those young Communists, but also worked hard to bring up all the SWYL members and youths in the city as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, who would look up to the glorious party center, just as the young Communists highly looked up to the great leader.

Whenever I set forth work or things come up to me, I always check upon myself to see if I am still keeping the vow of that day on which I attended the Seventh Congress of the SWYL and renewed my resolution of loyalty toward the great leader and the glorious party center; and I try to find a lesson there and often get encouragement.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"To be loyal to the party means to protect and safeguard the party, to be united firmly around the party, and to struggle at all risks in order to implement all the policies of the party."

Early last February I was conducting guidances in a watch factory regarding its SWYL work, when a SWYL cadre told me a story that a youth was engaged in a technical innovation that could effect a great improvement in production but left unfinished in the face of difficulties.

After providing the primary SWYL committee of the factory regarding the pending problems there, I charged the primary SWYL committee with the task of giving assistance to the youth in his technical innovation. After that I left the factory.

I came home late at night on that day. Going to bed, I routinely went over the things I had done on that day.

After going over each thing carefully, I found that the story about the youth who stopped halfway in his technical innovation weighed very heavily in my mind.

(This is not a simple problem of technical innovation; it is a matter of loyalty to the party. I, who is charged with the duty of indoctrinating all the youths in the city to become youth vanguards endlessly loyal to the party, regarded this matter as a simple problem of technical innovation; and how dare I stop there after just giving general instructions....)

I could not stay in bed any longer, so I got up. It was very late at night.

But I left my room and the house.

Finding his address from the SWYL cadre, I visited his house without delay.

I sat face to face with the youth.

When you joined the SWYL, did you comrade not take oath to become a youth vanguard endlessly loyal to the glorious party center? How come you stopped halfway giving in to a difficulty like that?

You comrade gave up the technical innovation, because in short, your loyalty to the party is not enough. If you comrade had the determination and stand to look up to the glorious party center, as those youth communists, who were endlessly loyal to the great leader and looked up to him as the sun of the nation, did in those days when no one knew when the revolution would score victory, you would not have stopped halfway in the technical innovation which the party was emphasizing so much.

In the face of my advice like that, the youth took my hands and seriously regretted what he did.

"Comrade chairman, I will accomplish the technical innovation project at any cost."

Following that, I gave the youth assistance by means of a variety of methods; and at last he accomplished the technical innovation.

When the technical innovation which was stopped halfway once was resumed and became successful, the youth called on me one day and said to me:

"Because of this incident, I have come to understand well what it means to become a youth vanguard who would look up to the party with integrity in adversities of all hues. From now on, I will never forget this incident; I will follow the examples of the youth Communists of the 1920's and will live forever as a youth vanguard who would consistently look up to the party even if he would be sent to the guillotine because of that."

I still remember what the youth said to me.

I firmly vow here again that, keeping the vow made on that day on which I attended the Seventh Congress of the SWYL and was firmly determined to be loyal and look up to the glorious party center, I will live and work like those young Communists and put myself deeper among the members of the SWYL in order to bring up all the members of the SWYL and youths in Pyongyang City as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's who would, in a unity of a single body, look up with loyalty to the glorious party center.

Yi Ki-yong, chairman of the Pyongyang City SWYL Committee.

Spinning Worker's Vows

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Kim Nok-hwa, worker of the Kusong Spinning Mill]

[Text] Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us as follows:

"All the SWYL members and youths must struggle ahead valiantly to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche through to the end [in a manner] befitting a generation engaged in revolution, and a reserve unit of the KWP."

When I felt strongly in my heart in the face of the struggle and life of the young Communists, including Comrade Ch'a Kwang-su, is that those who have embarked upon revolution must not violate their oath taken before the leader and revolution even at the time of trials and in the days of adversities.

At the dawn of our revolution, the young Communists highly looked up to the great leader as the leader of the Korean revolution and the center of unification and unity; they kept with integrity their vows of loyalty to the leader braving all trials.

In summer of 1928, Comrade Ch'a Kwang-su said to those young Communists who were leaving [their home unit] in order to carry out a new revolutionary task assigned by Comrade Big Star to them as follows:

The Red Star embroidered here is a symbol of Comrade Big Star; and the white color is a symbol of the cleanliness of our minds following him.

Now we are leaving Comrade Big Star again for far away revolutionary outposts.

However, let us always keep this Red Star in our hearts as a treasure and constantly think of Comrade Big Star. Long hardships are in store for us; and severe trials are in the way of revolution.

Whenever we face trials, let us touch the Red Star in our hearts and remember to our hearts that Comrade Big Star is always with us. We might become the unknown war dead on the steep mountain passes on our way to the fatherland.

However, even if we die as unknown dead in the foreign land, Manchurian wilderness, let us keep with integrity our oath taken before revolution forever. Upholding Comrade Big Star's appeal that we the youth Communists all must become fire set in the world and the hammer that breaks chains, let us fight through to the end looking up to the star of guidance in revolution....

This represents a firm faith based on his lofty self-consciousness that to look up thoroughly to the great leader is the way of safeguarding the Korean revolution and attaining the rehabilitation of the fatherland, that it is a way of struggling in conformity with the will of the leader, and that the real life and happiness of revolutionaries are in struggling ahead in accordance with the will of the leader.

Therefore, Comrade Ch'a Kwang-su kept on every bit of his vows made in looking up to Comrade Big Star.

Comrade Ch'a Kwang-su sacrificingly fought in Kosanja against the stubborn sectionalists to staunchly protect and safeguard the revolutionary thought and policies of Comrade Big Star; and when the great leader visited the Samgwang School and expressed his worries about those students who did not have textbooks of a certain subject, he [Comrade Ch'a Kwang-su] dared to go to an area haunted by enemies and spies to fetch paper and stencil sheets, made mimeographed copies of the textbooks, and distributed them to students. All this was caused by his firm faith stated above.

I think that such an example as this is a prototype of the struggle of the revolutionaries who have taken an oath of loyalty toward the leader.

With such a firm faith as this and such a prototype of struggle as this, nothing would be impossible for us.

Meanwhile, I, a novice worker, have already finished my task assigned under the Second 7-Year Plan, and completed my first half-year plan of this year on the 8th of February. I completed my yearly plan more than 9 months ahead of schedule.

I could do so not because I have gained richer experience than others nor because I am equipped with better techniques than others.

This represents only a primary level achievement that was made thanks to my endeavor and work done in accordance with my vow to the great leader and the party.

I am now struggling to achieve a target set twice higher than my past level of achievements.

Of course it is by no means easy for me to fulfill this target and vow.

However, I will launch struggle forcefully comparing myself with the lofty models of the young Communists of the 1920's; and I will accomplish without fail my vow made to the sun rays of guidance.

As in the past, I will, from now on, too, display like flowers, as the young Communists did, my single-hearted loyalty toward the glorious party.

Kim Nok-hwa, spinning worker of the Kusong Spinning Mill.

Emphasizing Revolutionary Vows

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Chang Tuk-kwang, chairman of the Hasong Tire Plant committee of the Socialist Working Youth League: "The Shout from the Heart, the Eternal Vow."]

[Text] The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche is the highest revolutionary task facing the youth of our era and is the glorious work of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL].

Through the concern of the great leader and party, I attended the Seventh Congress of the SWYL, the congress of loyalty of the successors to the chuche revolutionary cause.

Although significant facts can grow dim and heart-warming stories can grow cool with the passage of time, the emotion and the glory of the day I participated in the SWYL Seventh Congress make my heart warm as the days and months go by.

The shouts of "mansei" echoing from heaven and earth....

The vigorous slogan shouting "Let us become the reliable youth vanguard of the Korean Workers Party," the great chorus of "The March of Youth" ringing in the meeting place....

Is it not the unchanged sound, passing over the hills of time, of the song of revolution sung with burning hearts by the young Communists of the 1920's echoing in the hearts of the youth vanguard of the 1980's?

The image of our young representatives upholding the great leader and the glorious party center, shouting upwards "mansei" and waving their cast-iron arms while emotionally singing and singing again "The March of Youth" seemed as though it was the image of the young Communists who raised storm-like shouts of "Kim Il-song, Kim Il-song" at the great leader when he revealed the forward path of the Korean revolution at the Chialun Conference.

That "mansei" continuing from the Chialun hill where the forward path of the Korean revolution was revealed to the meeting place of the SWYL Seventh Congress has spread to the iron-like vow of our youth to uphold the glorious party center and succeed to and complete the chuche revolutionary cause with the attitude of those young Communists who had made the vow to uphold the leader as the sun of the revolution and to burn as one fighting on to death. But today is definitely not the first time we have made our vow for revolution.

(Even though the path may be steep, go over the heights of trial together, and even though storms may blow, share life and death.)

The vow made by the young Communists under the great star on the first ridge of the Korean revolution is a historical vow that must be made not only by them but by all the generations born and to be born; also it is not a vow to be kept only by such young Communists as Kim Hyok or Ch'a Kwang-su but rather an eternal vow that must be received and upheld by all our generations continuing to set forth on the path of revolution and kept by all generations until the final victory of revolution is achieved in this land.

Thus the vow that we took with youth from all nations at the SWYL Seventh Congress site was a vow that reinscribed in our hearts as the youth vanguard of the 1980's the vow made by the young Communists of the 1920's, a vow made joining our voices with theirs.

Time has passed and generations have changed but the revolution continues and on this path of continuing revolution the vow of revolutionary fighters upholding the party and the leader must never change, today or tomorrow.

I will keep to the end my vow made firmly at the SWYL Seventh Congress with the attitude of the young Communists who kept their vow to revolution, shouting "Long live the great star," and sacrificing their flowery youth with a smile.

As the committee chairman of one unit of the primary level SWYL committee, I will firmly grasp through good offices the work of raising all youth to become the Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's and go forth vigorously carrying out youth work.

Thus I will make all SWYL members and young people become the Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's, the reliable youth vanguard of the KWP which goes forth keeping unchanged the vow they made, no matter what fire and rain may fall or what storm may blow on the path of following the party.

Pride in Struggle of Youth

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Yi Chang-kil, chairman of the Sugyo-ri SWYL Committee, Samch'on County: "Youths in Every District, Find Pride and Raison D'etre in the Struggle of the Young Communists of the 1920's"]

[Text] Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Communists employ all their energy to struggle for revolution. They feel the greatest joy and pride in that struggle."

Our farm has some rice paddies newly reclaimed this year; they cover an area of as large as 10 chongbo.

These paddies were a patch of land overgrown with weeds till last year.

This land was reclaimed by our youth into rice paddies--fertile paddies each chongbo of which could produce 7 to 8 tons [of rice].

That may be the reason that, in these days when the paddies have come to be filled with rich green rice plants, I often feel like going to the paddies and, when I see the paddies, I just feel joyful.

When we see the rice paddies whose green is becoming darker and darker, we feel so delightful and joyful; the reason for this is that they were acquired through a valuable struggle.

Indeed, the work of reclaiming the land into rice paddies was not an easy task.

However, we were boldly determined to [do it] and began the reclamation struggle by digging the snow-covered land.

The work of picking rocks and pulling the years old tree roots proceeded much slower than expected due to the very cold weather.

To make the matter worse, some time after the work started we were faced with the situation in which we had to start the struggle of making preparations for the new year's farming.

I thought that I had to suspend the work and resume it next year.

However, I changed my mind and scolded myself.

The work of remaking nature is also a revolution; it cannot be proceeded without hitting a snag.

I organized a youth assault unit among the SWYL members.

And I hoisted a Red flag, too.

The reason that I did so was that, [I was afraid that] there might be some SWYL members who would hesitate in face of difficulties even for a moment--as I had done so and then I wanted to make them do away with such a practice and live and fight like those anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who fought to defend the Red flag.

We launched a tense struggle and completed the reclamation of the land by last spring and then transplanted rice seedlings onto it.

Today as I go to the paddies, I just feel full of pride in my heart and look back the last winter's hard working days as if they were events of very olden days.

Just because we enjoy such a pride and raison d'etre, we arise to seek a way of fresh struggle.

I think that Comrade Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, too, willingly accepted their revolutionary duties because of which they had to go through thorny adversities that were full of trials at the risk of their lives on their strenuous road to revolution, simply because they could feel in their hearts the great pride and raison d'etre they could get only through struggles.

Truly revolutionaries find their pride and raison d'etre in their struggle.

Revolutionaries feel great pride and self-respect about revolution because of all those things created on the earth through their struggle; therefore they carry out their revolutionary duties, no matter how hard they may be, persistently with their indomitable fighting spirit in order to create things better than those we have today.

I assert that when all our youths become the real revolutionaries who find pride and raison d'etre in their struggle, they would be able to display

highly the indomitable fighting spirit of resolutely following the only road to revolution.

Yi Chang-kil, chairman of the Sugyo-ri SWYL Committee in Samch'on County.

Work Like Young Communists

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Kim Yon-hwa, youth work team leader of the Poksu Cooperative Farm in P'yongsan County]

[Text] Not because they are told to, but because they themselves accept with a high self-consciousness of regarding as their own all the things set forth for the cause of revolution and looking up to the great leader; and, for the sake of these things, they just go ahead unswervingly through to the end, no matter what difficulties and trials they may face on their way. They accomplish them without fail with their indomitable fighting spirit.

This represents a truth of life which the young Communists taught us by showing their practical examples. It is a truth acquired in our hearts in the process of following the examples of the youth Communists.

In January 1930, Comrade Kim Hyok grew extremely emaciated and could hardly make his daily body movements. Recognizing such a situation as this, members of the revolutionary organizations lost their patience and brought some medicine to him, advising him that he should take a good rest even for one year to get over his ailment.

Then Comrade Kim Hyok said to them as follows:

"...How can we, His revolutionary fighters, lie down in comfort to cure our sickness even if we feel somewhat sick? I will get a new assignment from Comrade Big Star without fail, even if I may fall on my way. If I lie here like this, I will become a dead alive."

Comrade Kim Hyok's statement here makes us fall in a deep thought.

In fact, at that time, even if Comrade Kim Hyok did spend a winter to take care of his emaciated body, nobody would have picked fault with him. Not only that, the revolutionary comrades really wanted him to do so.

However, Comrade Kim Hyok had such a great loyalty and self-consciousness that he [insisted that he] had to go to the side of the great leader even if he might fall on his way, and he had to get a duty assignment from the leader and carry out the leader's thought and policies at any cost without fail. Thus, braving trials of all hues, he went to the side of the leader and got his new assignment.

Comrade Kim Hyok's such a self-consciousness of loyalty as this was a lofty self-consciousness won deeply in his heart through his own experience of the

days of hardship in the past to the effect that, only when we highly look up to the great leader and struggle for the sake of his teachings, can we feel the happiness of revolutionaries and the real raison d'etre for life, and can the revolution score victory.

This very lofty self-consciousness of Comrade Kim Hyok made him: highly look up to the great leader; take all difficult tasks upon himself in order to implement the leader's thought and policies; carry them out without fail with his strong will and indomitable fighting spirit; and give up his youth and life willingly for the sake of the leader.

Through our actual daily life, we have come to realize the truth of life that when we model ourselves on the lofty self-consciousness of the youth Communists, we too can fully display the indomitable fighting spirit.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"We must step up the indoctrination on revolutionary traditions among the workers and thereby see to it that all the people will model after the lofty indomitable fighting spirit and the high revolutionary character of our revolutionary forerunners."

It [the story that follows] happened in last May when the whole party, the whole country, and the whole people, upholding the appeal of the great leader and the glorious party center vigorously launched into the rice transplanting struggle.

At that time our youth work team was also scheduled to get some student helping hand labor force of a class size.

However, we did not quickly accept the helping hand labor force.

Of course, the field of rice transplanting struggle was strained due to the shortage of labor force.

On the other hand, our work team too was faced with the situation in which we had to haul a lot of oil crop [seedlings] to the paddies in conformity with the requirements of the chuche-oriented farming method.

What shall we do?

I wanted to discuss this problem with the members of my work team and called a meeting with them.

After listening to my story, they unanimously said: if we simply say that let us become the reliable youth vanguards of the glorious party center, what kind of youth vanguards are we? If we strenuously launch struggle with the indomitable fighting spirit of Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, the youth Communists, we can do work well even without getting the helping hand labor force. Then they unanimously proposed that the scheduled helping hand labor force be turned over to the field of rice transplanting struggle.

Thus we turned over the helping hand labor force to the field of rice transplanting struggle.

Then some members of the farm expressed their concern by saying that it would be impossible for the youth work team to finish transplanting oil crop seedlings in time without getting the helping hand labor force.

However, enormous was the power of the youths who had self-consciously come to know what they should do to model themselves on the indomitable fighting spirit of the youth Communists.

Bonfires were on the paddies day after day.

Comrade Sim Chae-hui, chairman of the branch SWYL committee, who, as a banner carrier, gave a stimulating strength to the youth, launched an intense economic agitation. He himself set the bonfire and sometimes spent all night in the paddies. And when the paddy plowing hit the snag due to the shortage of tractor drivers, he himself worked as a tractor driver and swiftly got over the pinch.

Such a model as this shown by Comrade Sim Chae-hui represents a practical example which vividly showed us how to model, in practical actions, ourselves on the indomitable fighting spirit of the youth Communists.

Following the examples of Comrade Sim Chae-hui, Comrades Kim Hun-hwan and Kim Tong-ch'ol of the second team, determined to fulfill their assignments unconditionally, carried out their daily plans double in excess; and Comrade Yi Hung-su of the 4th team and Comrade Yi Yong-sik of the 6th team and all other SWYL members and youths worked in the paddies practically all day every day.

Thus we called forth not worries but admiration in the hearts of those farm members who expressed their concern by saying that our task was impossible without the helping hand labor force: we finished by ourselves the transplanting of oil crop seedlings within the set date.

The self-consciousness of the members of our youth work team [expressed in their determination] that they, modeling themselves on the lofty self-consciousness and the indomitable fighting spirit of the youth Communists, must finish by themselves the transplanting of oil crop seedlings at any cost within the set date--this gave them strong will and indomitable fighting spirit.

With all this, I, from now on, will see, as the leader of a work-team, to it that whenever my work team faces a difficult and hard task, the youths will feel free from nominal capacities and figures and be given such self-consciousness in which they would display at their own their indomitable fighting spirit.

Kim Yon-hwa, youth work team leader of the Poksu Cooperative Farm in P-yongsan County.

7989/9137
CSO: 4108

YUN KI-POK ON RURAL LIVING STANDARDS

SK090507 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Report by Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, at report meeting held at Cultural Hall in Changsong County on 8 August, marking the 20th anniversary of Changsong meeting--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, under magnificent circumstances in which, upholding the party's militant call and rising on all fronts of socialist construction to create the speed of the 1980's--a new advance speed--all workers throughout the country have daily performed miracles and enacted innovations in this work and have vigorously accelerated the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, we greet the significant anniversary of the convocation of a joint meeting of local party organization and economic functionaries in Changsong. To make Changsong County--one of the most remote mountainous regions in our country--a model for epochally improving the living standard of peasants in these regions and to generalize experiences in this endeavor throughout the country, 20 years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened in Changsong a joint meeting of local party organization and economic functionaries and made a historic speech on greatly improving the living standards of the people by strengthening the role of counties and by further developing local industry and the rural economy. This joint meeting was a historic one providing a new milestone in eliminating the gap between cities and rural areas and in accelerating the construction of socialism and communism by proportionately and rapidly developing all regions and rural areas in our country and by comprehensively and rapidly improving the living standards of the people, including peasants in mountainous regions.

Since the joint meeting in Changsong, a great change has taken place in the economic and cultural development throughout the country, including counties in mountainous regions, and the level of the material and cultural life of the people has been matchlessly raised.

Today, we are proudly reviewing the notable results we have gained in the struggle to implement the profound ideas and policies delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the joint meeting in Changsong and are firmly determined to vigorously struggle to more thoroughly carry out the task set forth at this meeting.

Comrades, the work of eliminating the backwardness of rural areas relative to the cities--a legacy of the old exploitative society--of making the daily life of peasants affluent and of rapidly developing economy and culture throughout the country poses a very important question in finally solving problems in rural areas and in accelerating the overall construction of socialism and communism.

Having a scientific insight into the just requirements for the construction of socialism and communism and into the situation of rural areas in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a correct policy for correctly solving rural questions and has wisely led the struggle to implement this policy. In particular, he has made great efforts to develop rural areas in mountainous regions in our country and to rapidly improve the living standard of peasants in these regions. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We have long taken various measures to develop the local economy and to improve the living standards of the people. In particular, we set forth concrete tasks in this regard at the joint meeting in Changsong.

In the initial stage of building a new life shortly after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, showing great interest in the daily life of peasants in mountainous regions in our country, visited mountainous rural areas in many regions, including Unha-ri, Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province. He grasped the status of the daily affairs of peasants by climbing steep mountain ranges and illuminated the future path of mountainous rural areas.

During the period of the grim fatherland liberation war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with insight into the future of the victorious fatherland, developed the farsighted plan for epochally improving the living standards of peasants in mountainous rural areas. During the postwar, when everything was reduced to ashes, he took various important state measures one after another to improve the living standard of the peasants in mountainous rural areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made every effort to rapidly develop backward mountainous rural areas and to help Changsong County set a brilliant example in improving the living standards of peasants. In the past Changsong County had a small area of arable land as compared with other mountainous counties, and farmland in this county was very barren. It appeared that, if we improved the living standards of the peasants of this county to a higher level, we could set an example of successfully solving questions concerning the living standards of the peasants of all other mountainous regions in our country.

Repeatedly giving on-the-spot guidance to Changsong County for a long time and saying that he could help the peasants even in this remote, mountainous area lead an affluent life, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated the future path of this county and energetically guided the people to brilliantly achieve this end. Whenever he visited Changsong County, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally toured many villages

in the county, visited stores and schools as well as peasants in their houses, grasped the overall status of county affairs and natural and economic conditions in the county by inspecting steep mountain ranges and deep ravines and gave teachings on the method of improving the living standard of peasants. Always urging the residents in Changsong to successfully build a paradise of communism during his on-the-spot guidance, the great leader attached great significance to rapidly developing local industry and the rural economy by correctly utilizing the county's natural and economic conditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that to improve the living standard of peasants in a mountainous area like Changsong County, people should raise many grass-eating animals by utilizing mountains, increase cash incomes by performing various side jobs, increase agricultural production by cultivating crops that suit the climate and soil of this area and correctly combine the livestock and agricultural industries. The great leader gave teachings on building and correctly running local industry plants by timely purchasing inexhaustible local resources, such as agricultural and livestock products, on the size and site of these plants and measures for building these plants by utilizing local construction material.

Calling for increasing the role of the county to develop local economy and rapidly improve the living standard of peasants, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided responsible county functionaries to set an example in taking the lead in implementing party policies by vigorously organizing and mobilizing them. Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great change has taken place in Changsong, which was once known as a most backward, poor, remote mountainous region. Mountains in Changsong County have been converted into golden ones with every ravine overflowing with domestic animals. With the rapid increase in the production of grain, the county has been converted into an area which now has a surplus supply of food. With the construction of many local industry plants utilizing inexhaustible local resources, the county has been provided with a firm supply base, successfully and independently producing and supplying various consumer goods.

As a result of correctly utilizing mountains and rapidly developing local industry and the rural economy to suit the natural and geographical conditions of the local area, the living standard of peasants has been epochally improved, and every resident in Changsong County has been able to lead an affluent life which is equivalent to that enjoyed by city dwellers.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Changsong County has changed its appearance by achieving rapid development in all sectors in a short span of time, setting an example of improving the living standard of the peasants in mountainous regions.

The great change which has occurred in Changsong County is the brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique idea and policy for building a socialist rural area and solving rural questions and his warm love and consideration for the peasants of mountainous regions.

The historic joint meeting in Changsong was one providing an opportunity for bringing about an epochal change in evenly developing areas throughout the county and accelerating the construction of socialism and communism by introducing all over the country the shining model for local economic and cultural development personally set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over a long period in Changsong County.

At the Changsong joint conference, the great leader comprehensively analyzed and reviewed the experiences of the functionaries in Changsong County who, with a strong revolutionary spirit to implement the party policies to the end without conditions, had developed the local industry and rural economy through good use of the local economic and natural conditions and drastically improved the living standard of the people, and set forth a programmatic task for all the counties in the country to follow this example.

At the joint conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pronounced his unique idea of the position and role of the county as the regional unit and base in socialist and communist construction. He taught that it is very important to strengthen county work and organize the county in developing all the work in rural communities and all other local projects.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To strengthen the county and manage the areas surrounding the county is very important not only in accelerating socialist construction but also in steadily narrowing the gap between the urban and rural communities and in building a communist society. This being the case, good management of county work should not be a simple, temporary project but an important one for which we should continue making efforts until we have built a communist society.

The great leader, saying that the county in our country is the final administrative guidance unit responsible for direct guidance of the rural areas and workers' districts and directly involved in the life of the residents of the rural areas and workers districts, that it is a unit responsible for the development of the local economy and culture and that it is a link to urban and rural communities in politics, economy and culture, clearly stated that the county will remain the economic link to urban and rural communities and a supply depot for rural communities once we have institutionalized a communist society.

With the outstanding idea on the position and role of the county as the local unit and a spot in socialist and communist construction clearly set forth by the great leader, our people and party have gained a mighty weapon indispensable for accelerating socialist rural community construction and overall socialist and communist construction. A new path has been explored in the revolutionary theory for the working class in regard to communist construction.

At the joint conference, analyzing the need to develop local industry by surveying and mobilizing local natural resources and successes we have gained already, the great leader set forth tasks to develop the local

industry one notch higher. He discussed mechanizing all the production processes by accelerating the technological revolution in local industrial plants, then slowly automating them, improving the management, establishing a production culture and drastically increasing local industrial production by superbly managing local raw material bases.

Saying the only way to improve the living standard of the people living in forests or mountains is to increase grain production by using the farm lands in the rural economic sector and to develop stock breeding by utilizing mountains, the great leader taught that the residents living in the forests and mountains should breed more livestock feeding on grass and should increase hard currency income by performing labor organization and expanding the mechanization, collecting wild fruit, growing medicinal herbs and raising silk worms with surplus labor.

Saying that the educational work in schools is indispensable to accelerating the revolutions of technology and culture in the local areas, the respected and beloved leader set forth tasks to raise all students to become a new type of man well versed in various fields and an able constructor of a new society.

Nothing that the experiences gained in Changsong County show that the basis for successes in all work depends on how the county party committee does its work, the great leader said the county party committee should firmly control all the fronts and sectors of the county projects as a staff office of the county to infuse in the minds of the residents the party policy in a timely manner and perform good organizational work and that the cadres should organize and summon the masses to implement the party policy by taking the lead.

The idea and policy set forth by the great leader at the Changsong joint conference was the embodiment of the demand of the chuche idea, which demands that all problems be solved in conformity with the actual situation in our country and in the interests of our people and by the people themselves. They are wise policies which enable us to make best use of every corner of our country, including the remote countryside, which has been wasted in our mountainous country, and to turn all the areas of the country, including the cities, rural areas, plains and mountains--to cite a few--into an affluent and good place to live in--a paradise--by mobilizing all the natural resources of our country.

Indeed, the unique idea and policy set forth by the great leader at the joint conference are a bright beacon and a militant banner that opened a broader road hastening the complete victory of socialism and advancing to communism at a fast pace in our country.

The programmatic teachings of the great leader at the joint conference and the wonderful example he has set in Changsong County have encouraged the local party and economic functionaries and all the working people to cherish firm faith that, if they make strenuous efforts to implement the respected and beloved leader's teachings and party policy--the embodiment

of the leader's teachings--just like the people in Changsong County who have cherished his teachings and party policy, they can develop the economy speedily to an unlimited degree no matter what difficult natural and economic conditions they may confront and that they can improve the living standards of the people.

After the Changsong joint conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song once again set forth a unique idea and theory on the position and role of the county in his immortal classical work "Theses on Problems Facing Our Country's Socialist Rural Communities." He elucidated in concrete form the ways to uplift the county work, rural economy and local industry to a higher degree in accord with the demand of reality in a series of meetings such as the national conference of agricultural functionaries and the national conference of local industrial functionaries and took all necessary measures to this end.

Continuing on-the-spot guidance on the local industrial and rural economic sectors in Changsong County even after the Changsong joint conference, the great leader has given on-the-spot guidance as many as 612 times and continuously led Changsong County to make it lead in the rewarding work for improving the living standards of the residents in the forests and mountainous areas. At the same time, he had the experiences gained in such work expand to all mountainous areas and had the Changsong experiences adopted in all areas such as North Hamgyong, Yanggang and Chagang Provinces to suit individual local conditions.

Indeed, the journey of thousands and thousands of ri for the on-the-spot guidance made by the great leader, who, forgetting sleep and never finding differences between the rainy days and clear days, exerted all his efforts to popularize the example he established in the land of Changsong County throughout the nation is beyond description.

The unique idea and policy advanced by the great leader at the historic Changsong joint conference have been brilliantly embodied thanks to the energetic guidance of our glorious party center.

After the Changsong joint conference our party center acquainted itself with the successes registered in local industrial factories and the rural economy in Changsong, Sakju, Pyokdong and other areas of North Pyongan Province and in the people's life. On this basis, our party center has enriched and developed the great leader's idea and theory on the position and role of the county in socialist and communist construction.

While giving guidance on the work of Pyokdong County, the party center gave light to the profound significance attached to the development of the local industrial factories for developing the overall economy of the country, accelerating construction of socialist rural communities and raising the living standards of the people in the mountainous areas and set forth clear ways to decisively improve management in local industrial factories.

Our party's guidance for various sectors in Changsong, Sakju and Pyokdong and other areas of North Pyongan Province served as encouragement, summoning all the local party committees, economic functionaries and working people to struggle to implement the great leader's unique idea and policy to drastically improve the living standards of the people in the mountainous areas and to rapidly develop the local economy and culture on the basis of the locally available workforce and resources by following the example set in Changsong.

The unique idea and policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsong joint conference have displayed their justness and great vitality without reserve for the past 20 years.

With the great leader's unique idea and policy on the regional units and bases thoroughly embodied in socialist and communist construction, the position and role of the county were dramatically improved following the Changsong joint conference.

As the example of Changsong established by the great leader has been generalized throughout the nation, all the county-level organizations today are staffed with functionaries endlessly loyal to the party and leader and politically well-trained functionaries. As the leadership role of the county party committee as the political staff office of the county has been greatly strengthened, the great leader's teachings and party policy--the embodiment of the leader's teachings--have been thoroughly infused in grassroots offices and implemented.

With the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the great leader's instructions and party policies--the materialization of these instructions--with an attitude worthy of the masters of revolution and with the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance local party organization and economic functionaries and all workers have demonstrated the ethos of developing the local economy and culture by fully and effectively utilizing the natural and economic conditions of their communities.

Many new Changsong counties are being created throughout the country and the sites of the county offices are being developed into modern ones, thus showing a completely changed, new aspect. The material and technical foundations within counties have been matchlessly strengthened.

Today, all counties in our country are excellently fulfilling their functions and role as general units for development of local economy and culture and as strongholds linking cities and rural communities in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

The local industry of our country has developed to a very high stage in the vigorous endeavors to implement the idea and policy put forward by the great leader at the Changsong joint conference. Over the past 20 years the number of the local industrial factories in each county have grown from 11 to more than 20 on an average and their production has increased

14.7 times and today our local industry takes a very great share in the nation's production of mass consumption goods and in the total state budgetary revenue.

The struggle for modernization and scientification of local industrial plants has been vigorously carried out in accord with the policy for technical revolution put forward by the party. The level of mechanization and automation of production is being drastically enhanced.

Today, our local industry, which began with hand-operated mechanical facilities, has completely changed into plants equipped with modern technology. The entire course of processing work from input of raw materials to the completion of production has been mechanized and automated, thus merrily producing more and better mass consumption goods with less labor.

As a result of the struggle to provide a firm raw material base by utilizing the natural and economic conditions of local areas, which was waged as mass movement, natural and industrial raw material bases for industrial raw materials have been properly organized in each county and all local industry plants have developed by relying on their own reliable material bases. The level of management and operation of local industry plants is being drastically promoted in accord with the requirement of the taean work system. The management of enterprises has been regularized and standardized and the technical standards and skill of all workers have been matchlessly enhanced.

After commencing all work empty-handed because of the destruction in the war of the foundation of the handicraft industry, our local industry, together with central industry, is today greatly contributing to the country's overall socialist construction and to improving the people's living standards by equipping itself with modern technology and by achieving extensive development through reliance on a firm domestic fuel base.

Indeed, the proud history of development of our nation's local industry has vigorously proved that the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the development of local industry is a unique chuche-type policy which enables us to develop the overall local economy by effectively utilizing local natural and economic conditions throughout the nation and to successfully build socialism and communism by eliminating the gap between the urban and rural communities. His policy is the wisest policy enabling all local districts to smoothly produce and guarantee consumption goods required for the people's living.

An epochal turn took place in agricultural production in secluded mountain areas with the excellent embodiment of the unique idea and policies put forward by the great leader at the historic Changsong joint conference.

Following the example set by Changsong County, all mountainous counties have greatly increased grain production by rationally cultivating agricultural crops in accordance with the chuche farming method and based on the

principle of the right crop in the right soil and season--to suit the climate and soil of their communities--and by performing all farm work in a scientific and rational manner. Many of these mountainous counties which once relied on the state supply of food have achieved self-reliance in food supply with large grain reserves.

With the acceleration of the technical revolution in rural areas with irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the core, the level of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture has been raised. The gap between industrial and agricultural sectors has been greatly narrowed.

With the successful implementation of the party's policy for correctly combining agricultural and livestock industries, the foundation of the livestock industry has been more firmly consolidated in mountainous rural areas with grass-eating animals as the core.

By building terraced farmland and extensively carrying out irrigation work, including the work of exploiting underground water, as taught by the respected and beloved leader, mountainous rural areas in our country have come to reap bumper harvests.

Since the Changsong joint meeting, great progress has been made in education, cultural and public health work in local areas. Under the resplendent flag of the thesis on socialist education schools of various levels and branch schools have been established in all mountainous areas. With the operation of commuter trains and buses even for several school children, the new generation in mountainous regions, enjoying the overall 11-year compulsory education system together with those children in cities, has been strongly brought up to become reliable members of the task force for the construction of socialism and communism.

With the strengthening of training for adults in accordance with party policies and the orderly establishment of an on-the-job training system, many managing functionaries, workers and peasants at local industry plants and cooperative farms have been trained as engineers and technicians.

With the establishment of better hospitals at the sites of county offices and with the completion of the work of developing village medical dispensaries into hospitals in mountainous regions, everyone is leading a happy life, enjoying free medical service.

With the brilliant implementation of the party's policy for spreading television networks throughout the country, people in remote, mountainous rural areas are watching televisions as city dwellers do. With the implementation of a policy for bus transportation and water supply in rural areas, a basic change has taken place in the cultural life of residents in rural areas.

With the implementation of the policy set forth by the great leader at the Changsong joint meeting, the income of individual households in mountainous regions has epochally increased, helping them lead an affluent life. The cultural backwardness of rural areas has been reduced relative to city dwellers. The gap between living standards of city dwellers and rural people has been narrowed. The process of revolutionaryizing peasants and making them members of the working class has been vigorously accelerated.

The historic change in the 20-year long struggle to set an example in Changsong and to generalize experiences in this struggle throughout the country is the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and is evidence of the great vitality of the policy of our party for improving the living standards of the people by strengthening the role of the county and by developing local industry and the local economy.

Availing myself of this significant occasion and conveying the feeling of endless reverence and admiration and warm loyalty of all the people, I extend supreme honor and warmest thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, who has unfolded the history of an epochal change in this land by setting forth a unique idea and policy at the historic Changsong joint meeting of local party organization and economic functionaries for rapidly improving the living standards of the people in mountainous regions and by energetically leading day and night the whole party and all the people in the struggle to implement this idea and policy.

Comrades: Today we are faced with an honorable task to establish a communist paradise in this land at an early date by waging a vigorous struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, upholding the militant programs put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should achieve the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and continue a vigorous march toward a higher goal by further accelerating economic construction on the basis of the brilliant successes already attained in socialist economic construction.

By energetically accelerating making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernizing it and applying science to it, we should achieve the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule. We also should effect an epochal advance in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism by successfully achieving the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Cherishing endless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, all the party members, functionaries and working people should brilliantly achieve our party's grand plans to evenly and rapidly develop every area of the country and lead our people to more affluent and civilized living standards by further consolidating the

experiences and successes gained in the struggle to implement the historic Changsong joint conference and continuing to implement them.

We should first of all solve the problem of feeding the people in a more smooth manner by exerting great efforts in the development of the rural economy.

Since the Changsong joint conference, a brilliant development has been wrought in the agricultural production of our country. Still, there is much more potential for increasing grain production in local areas.

All the functionaries and working people in the agricultural sector should join the struggle to implement the task of nature remodeling work put forth by the party to increase the farming lands, upholding the great idea of the great leader, who said that rice is communism. At the same time, they should choose suitable crops for the climate in individual areas and complete the irrigation project so as to provide a foundation capable of producing high and secure yields under any weather conditions.

What is more, they should drastically increase the production of grains and meat by waging a vigorous struggle to breed grass-eating domestic animals by utilizing the mountains in accord with the party policy to modernize agricultural production and apply science to it in accord with the chuche-oriented farming methods, to decisively increase per unit yield and to correctly link agriculture and stock breeding.

One of the important tasks facing us is to develop the local industries, upholding the policy set forth by the great leader at the Changsong joint conference.

The functionaries and working people in the local industrial sector should effect an endless growth in production, increase the variety of consumer goods in accord with the increasing demand of the people and decisively heighten their quality by mobilizing local resources, while perfecting the production processes at the local industrial plants already built.

At the same time, they should heighten the degree of technology and equipment a notch higher, meeting the demand of the modernization of the national economy by automating and mechanizing all the production processes with technological revolutions vigorously waged in the local industrial factories.

We should provide better raw material bases by making the best use of the locally available potentials and natural and economic conditions, while increasing the percentage of locally available raw materials in the production of consumer goods by providing small and medium size chemical industrial bases.

The important potential for increasing the production in the local industrial factories is to decisively enhance the degree of management suited to the demand of the taean work system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the Provincial Economic Guidance Committee to meet the demand of the new reality where the scale of industry expanded and production ties between the industrial sectors was diversified. He has opened a more epochal path capable of improving and strengthening industrial guidance by establishing an industrial guidance system capable of managing all the industries in the area with responsibility under the unified guidance of the central government [chungang].

By displaying the superiority of the new industrial guidance system, which embodied the demand of the taean work method, we should thoroughly implement the party's revolutionary mass lines in economic management, ensure economic organizational work is carried out and standardize and make examples of the management of enterprises. We also should bring about new changes in the development of the local economy by effectively managing local industrial plants.

As set forth in the policy at the Changsong joint conference, we should raise the new generation to become reliable workers for socialist and communist construction by making all the cities and counties provide material and technological foundations for schools at all levels, enhance the political qualifications of the teachers, link education to production labor and strengthen education on virtue, knowledge and physical exercise.

Following our party's policy, all the cities and counties should accelerate the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture by enhancing the role of the five household propagandists and utilizing the culture halls and libraries and further improve medical care for the residents by superbly managing the areas surrounding the counties. By spreading among the peasants the advanced culture of the working class and socialist way of life, we should establish production culture and living culture by developing public health works.

To thoroughly implement the honorable tasks put forth by the Changsong joint conference, all sectors should strengthen county work and enhance the role of the county functionaries.

Arming themselves with an absolute and unconditional spirit in following the great leader's teachings and party policy--the embodiment of the leader's teachings, all functionaries should display their revolutionary spirit to implement the revolutionary tasks facing their unit and sectors under any difficult and complicated circumstances.

With the spirit of the master of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, all the functionaries should responsibly fulfill their assigned duty, eradicate all old-fashioned work methods and work styles such as bureaucratism, formalism and expedientialism and mingle with the producing masses to find a way to solve the pending problems in a timely manner in accord with the great leader's work method.

All the functionaries should deeply study and acquaint themselves with our party's economic theory and policy by establishing a revolutionary atmosphere for study and strive to acquire scientific and work knowledge with which they can dexterously guide the people in local industry, rural economy, education, culture and public health works.

Strengthening party guidance on the county economic and cultural construction is an important guarantee to implement the tasks put forth by the Changsong joint conference. By strengthening party guidance on the overall work in the county in accord with the developing reality, the county party committees should ensure that the demand of the party policy is correctly carried out in the cultural and economic construction and summon the masses to display high revolutionary zeal and creativity.

With a deep understanding of the significance attached to the task of enhancing the role of the county in socialist and communist construction, all the functionaries should encourage all the units of the county to assist the county in developing the county economy and culture.

By waging a vigorous struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, combining it with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the examples of the unheralded heroes, we should create a new grand revolutionary upsurge--just as we created the great chollima upsurge in the struggle to implement the decisions at the plenum of the party Central Committee in December 1952 and implement the tasks put forth by the Changsong joint conference.

Only greater triumphs and honor await us who are vigorously marching forward following the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader and glorious party center.

Let us all advance forward with vigor to successfully achieve the 10 major goals of socialist economic construction of the 1980's and hasten imbuing society with the chuche idea by creating a grand revolutionary upsurge on all fronts, upholding the grand programs for socialist economic construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people!

Long live the glorious party center, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/367

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN PROTEST TEXTBOOK REVISION

SK051059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Eight organisations of "Mindan"-lining Koreans in Japan including the Japan headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification ("Hanmintong"), the Council for National Unification, the "Mindan" Committee for Defence of Independence and the Tokyo headquarters of "Mindan" published a statement in joint name on 31 July, denouncing the Japanese authorities revision of textbooks.

Pointing out that the Japanese Ministry of Education beautified and white-washed the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea in the past and distorted the March first uprising of the Korean people as a "riot," it said: The March first independence movement was a sacred struggle against the brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism without precedent in the world and for independence.

To describe this movement as a "riot" is an expression of the intention to cover up the true colour of the harsh colonial rule and justify the aggression on Korea and an intolerable insult to the Korean nation.

Instigated by the United States, it said, the Japanese Government is watching for a chance to invade South Korea again. Noting that this problem is not without connection with "approval of textbooks," it exposed the aggressive nature of Japan's economic "aid" to South Korea.

It strongly protested against the unjust act of the Japanese Government in the "approval of textbooks" and strongly demanded it to radically change its criminal Korean policy supporting the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" and seeking to freeze the division of Korea into the North and the South.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON CRITICIZES JAPANESE HISTORY 'FORGERY'

SK050418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a talk on 2 August in connection with the fact that recently the Japanese Ministry of Education through the approval of textbooks of high schools and primary schools beautified and whitewashed the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial policy against Korea and distorted historical facts.

He denounced this as an intolerable insult to our people and a trick to prettify and embellish the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea. He said: At the time of their invasion of the Asian continent and the Pacific war, the Japanese imperialists took by force 1,500,000 young and middle-aged people of Korea to Japan and forced murderous slave labour upon them at military bases, coal mines, munitions factories and construction sites. This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities describe the forcible drafting of Koreans as their emigration to Japan according to their "free will." How can we tolerate this?

The Japanese authorities went so far as to cover up mass slaughter of Korean people forcibly taken to Japan and the historical fact that tens of thousands of guiltless Korean people were brutally massacred at the time of the great earthquake of 1923.

The Japanese authorities distorted and forged the history of the Japanese imperialists' criminal aggression on Korea known to the whole world to give militarist education in history to the children and youth. This is aimed to make ideological preparations to realise the wild ambition for reinvasion of Korea and Asia.

The Japanese authorities must give up at once the shameless forgery of history and correctly describe in Japanese textbooks the aggressive crimes against Korea on the basis of historical facts.

The Japanese authorities must give up their aggressive design on Korea and Asia and correct their unfriendly policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN SOLIDARITY FUNCTIONS MARK STRUGGLE MONTH

SK110537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--Functions for solidarity with the Korean people were held in various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war, according to reports.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the heads of state of the relevant countries were hung on the backgrounds of the platforms of the functions held in Nepal, Benin and Burundi. Participating in the functions were functionaries of party and power organs and public organisations and a large crowd of people of all strata. Speeches were made there.

At the seminar held in Katmandu under the co-sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the speakers stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who boasted of their knowing no defeat in any war and started them on the downhill for the first time in history and demanded the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea at once.

A message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting held in Atacora Province under the co-sponsorship of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the Benin National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. The resolution says that the reunification of Korea will be realised independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Over 5,000 people held a demonstration at the end of the meeting.

Speaking at a meeting held in Bubanza Province, Burundi, the provincial governor stressed: The party and government of Burundi will as ever actively support the proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and

struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. A photo exhibition opened in the meeting hall under the title "Korea Must Be Reunified Independently and Peacefully."

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were hung on the backgrounds of the platforms of meetings held in Guyana and Rwanda.

Speaking at the meeting in the seat of the third province, Guyana, Agnes Bend, parliamentary secretary in charge of women's work and housing under the Ministry of Social Welfare, said: I express sincere support and solidarity and extend revolutionary greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely guiding the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Speaking at a meeting at the Gako Recruits Training Centre in Rwanda, its deputy-commander noted that the Korean people had achieved brilliant successes under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The Rwandan people and army, he said, hope that the Korean people will make greater successes in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

A DPRK book and photo exhibition opened in the meeting hall.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN SOLIDARITY MEETINGS MARK STRUGGLE MONTH

SK050416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Activities of solidarity with the Korean people took place in various countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

Various functions in Madagascar, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Nepal were held with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the heads of state of the host countries placed on the platforms. Present there were personnel of party and power organs and public organisations and a large number of working people. Speeches were made there.

Speaking at a solidarity meeting held in Antananarivo, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to realize the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He declared that the government and people of Madagascar denounce the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Solidarity meetings were also held in the seats of Mahajanga and Fianarantsoa provinces of Madagascar.

Addressing a meeting held at the Aden spare parts revolutionary factory under the sponsorship of the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and Support of Korea's Reunification, its vice-chairman said: The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a just one most correctly reflecting the desires of the entire Korean people and progressive people of the world for the reunification of Korea.

Letters or messages of solidarity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings held in Madagascar and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A seminar supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was organized in Nepal. The chairman of the seminar said that the reunification of Korea must be realised without delay on the three principles of national reunification put forward by the great President Kim Il-song.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people took place in Gweru, Zimbabwe. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

In his speech mayor of Gweru called upon the progressive public circles of the world and the entire Zimbabwean people to further lift up their voices demanding the U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea so that the Korean people may solve the question of national reunification in accordance with their will. The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform at a similar meeting held in Cyangugu Prefecture, Rwanda. Speaking at the meeting, the governor of the prefecture wished the Korean people greater success in the socialist construction and in the cause of national reunification under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MISSIONS ABROAD MARK KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK090810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--Functions were held recently at Korean missions abroad on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war, according to reports.

Film shows and photo exhibitions were held at the Korean missions in Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Yemen Arab Republic and Central Africa and film receptions at the Korean missions in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Burma, Iran, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Algeria and Gabon. A film show and a reception took place at the Korean Embassy in Egypt and a book exhibition, a film reception at the Korean Embassy in Upper Volta and a press conference at the Korean Embassy in Zambia.

The functions were attended in Nepal by three government ministers, permanent members of the State Council, members of the National Panchayat, officers of the army command, in Central Africa by the chief of the military office of the head of state representing the head of state who is chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment, and commanders of all services, in Guinea by the minister of post and tele-communication, the chief and the deputy chief of the general staff of the People's Army and secretary-general of the presidency, who are members of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party, in Guinea-Bissau by the administrative and financial secretary of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and minister of industry and power, and other functionaries of party and government bodies and public organizations, soldiers, and men of the press of the host countries.

Also invited were members of diplomatic corps in the host countries.

Korean films such as "The Fatherland Liberation War" and "We Indict U.S. Imperialism, The Aggressor" and "The Unforgettable Comrade-in-Arms," were screened at the film receptions.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BENIN OFFICIAL'S ARTICLE PRAISES KIM IL-SONG

SK071016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--Thomas Megnassan, director of study and planning of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Benin, recently published an article titled "Kim Il-song, He Is a Man Who Has Brought Light to Korea."

Noting that he has visited Korea several times and was repeatedly received by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the author says: President Kim Il-song is a man who has great personality and high authority. President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great leader of our time who has imbued mankind with a confidence in a bright future society in the present era when history is meeting a period of turn and brightly indicated the path to the society.

What does make man rise in fame? President Kim Il-song thinks that man becomes so only when he is in one body with the masses of the people. In the real sense of the word, President Kim Il-song is a political spokesman and leader of the popular masses who fully embodies their desires and will in thinking and practice, as he trusts them.

The love of the president, a great fighter, for the country is boundlessly pure and lofty and his faith in the liberation cause of the people is very firm.

The world press holds him in high esteem and praises him for his genuine popular character of seeking no personal fame or honor.

The first stage of his struggle was the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. General Kim Il-song fought solely for the people, defying all sacrifices, and people always turned out to the struggle, upholding his policies. In the sacred war for the liberation of the country, the people, rallied close around the leader, went through thick and thin together, and even children were tempered in the furnace of the revolution.

Thanks to his wise leadership, chuche-oriented military art and superb guerrilla tactics, an end was put to the nearly half-century long history of the Japanese imperialists domination and plunder and Korea liberated for good.

President Kim Il-song, taking the chuche idea as the guiding principle in the revolution and construction from many years ago, has splendidly embodied it in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

The chuche idea is a revolutionary idea which gives perfect answers to all problems raised by our time when the oppressed people have emerged as masters in the arena of history. This idea constitutes the quintessence of the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il-song. His revolutionary ideology, a system of idea, theory and method of chuche, is a unique one.

The chuche idea is the only guiding compass for the peoples of all countries in fighting against domination and subjugation and achieving freedom, progress and peace and shaping their destinies by themselves. The chuche idea underlies all the victories won in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The policy of Comrade Kim Il-song on carrying out the socialist transformation of economic forms prior to the technical transformation of the economy is an original one based on the chuche idea.

His line of socialist industrialization is also a completely unique one. Because, unlike the old theory which regards the creation of a modern heavy industry as industrialization, it demands the realization of the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy along with the building of an independent and modern industry.

Even in the period of the fatherland liberation war, he saw to it that a solid base of the machine-building industry which would be the core for the industrialization of the country was built up and cadres trained in a far-sighted way, and after the war he energetically pushed ahead with socialist industrialization, thereby realizing it with credit in a short period of 14 years.

The development of the three revolutions in depth and the grand battle for socialist construction have given full play to the revolutionary zeal, creative ingenuity and talent of the popular masses and made the whole country seethe with a new revolutionary upsurge.

The independent socialist national economy with a chuche-based industry as its core gives a firm guarantee for developing the economy at a high tempo, not affected by the economic depression sweeping the capitalist world today, building up the defence capacity into an invincible one and constantly improving the people's living.

Education has become a right and duty of the entire working people, and all of them have acquired a high level of knowledge and technique.

The Korean people have become masters of their own destinies and are fully responsible for them.

Today the Korean people have given full scope to their creative energy in the revolution and construction, demonstrating their ability, talent and value to the whole world.

They are advancing along the road of independence and self-reliance, a road chosen by themselves.

The road Korea is taking is a road to be followed by mankind, a road of justice and a road leading to a bright future.

Through the glorious path covered by Korea, the president showed the world's people that man will be free when he carves out his destiny by his own efforts and he can achieve genuine liberation only when he struggles in reliance upon a militant revolutionary organisation. These fighting principles have today become a faith of millions of people.

It is publicly recognized from long ago that it is difficult to correctly estimate the feats of a great man in his lifetime.

But today the entire people of the world highly praise in unison the imperishable feats which have been performed and are being performed by respected President Kim Il-song. Indeed, Comrade Kim Il-song is a great man of the present time.

Both in name and reality, he is a great politician who advances the revolution, closely combining theory with practice and a great leader who is trusted by the Third World.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL CALLED 'STAUNCH FIGHTER'

SK050924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace of the Sudanese Socialist Union and the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association, and the mission of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and the mission of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt respectively published joint statements and the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Pakistan Trade Union Federation and the Tessin Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in Switzerland respectively issued statements during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statements demanded the United States to renounce its policy of South Korean occupation, withdraw all mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and aggression forces from South Korea at once and accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

They expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of the unified state.

In their joint statement the mission of the South West African People's Organisation in Egypt and the mission of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt said: We believe that under the militant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, a staunch fighter, the entire Korean people in the North and the South will remove all hurdles lying in the way of reunification and build a reunified and prosperous Korea in the Korean peninsula with their united efforts.

Zimau Salih Shawir, vice-president of the Sudan Workers' Trade Unions Federation, said in his recent talk: To realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea it is imperative, first of all, to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and put an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea. There is no reason or excuse whatsoever for the foreign forces to interfere in the Korean question.

Korea belongs to the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NIGER PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 8 Aug (KCNA)--Pak Kye-yol, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Niger, on 31 July presented his credentials to Seyni Kounche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Niger, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader good health and a long life. He expressed support to the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader and stressed that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully under all circumstances. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Niger and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK080842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 8 Aug 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS JSP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 9 August met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Hyogo prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Tetsu Sugita, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Japan-Korea Friendship Movement of the headquarters. [Text] [SK102235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 10 Aug 82]

ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the fatherland liberation war. Messages came from: France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the Armed Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGE) and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and prime minister of the People's

Democratic Republic of Yemen; and Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Worker's Party of Switzerland. [Text] [SK051030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Aug 82]

HO TAM RECEIVES IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 4 August met and had a conversation with A. Nahavandian, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to our country, who paid a courtesy call. [Text] [SK050013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 4 Aug 82]

ECUADORIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Ecuador. The message wished him success in his work, hoping that the relations between the two countries would favorably develop in conformity with the desire of the two peoples. [Text] [SK100434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 10 Aug 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 6 August met and had friendly conversations with Epajjar Ojulu, editor-in-chief of UGANDA TIMES, organ of the People's Congress Party of Uganda; the Costa Rican delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Cecilea Sanchez Romero, lawyer of the supreme court of Costa Rica; and the Ethiopian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Tafesse Fida, director of the Kolfe-Comprehensive Secondary School in Addis Ababa, staying in our country. He also met and had a friendly talk yesterday with the delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Dr Shiro Shingawa, researcher of the institute and honorary professor of the Hokkaido University of Japan. [Text] [SK070444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 7 Aug 82]

MESSAGE TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Michael Thomas Somare upon his election as prime minister of the independent state of Papua New Guinea. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished the prime minister great success in his work. [Text] [SK092247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 9 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/365

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'KCNA' CITES 'XINHUA' ON CCP PLENARY SESSION

SK070458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (KCNA)--The Seventh Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China took place in Beijing on 6 August, according to a XINHUA report. The communique on the plenary session says that the plenary session decided to convene the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on 1 September this year.

The session examined and approved the report of the Central Committee to the 12th National Congress of the party, examined and approved "the Constitution of the Communist Party of China (revised draft)," and unanimously decided to submit the two documents to the 12th National Congress of the party for deliberation.

A 6-day preparatory meeting held before the plenary session had a full exchange of views of the above items and discussed them carefully.

The session was attended by 185 members and 112 alternate members of the Central Committee, and 21 observers. Presiding were Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

CSO: 4120/365

END